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Vol. XVII

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY, 1913

No. 1

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Program—Samuel Miller, Milton, Oregon.

Exhibits—(Appointment to be made later.)

Arrangements—J. B. Pilkington, Portland, Oregon; John Hall, Rochester, N. Y.

Editing Report—John Hall, Rochester, N. Y.

Root Gail—E. A. Smith, Lake City, Minn.

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HORTICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS.

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American Association for Advancement of Science—L. O. Howard, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

American Association of Park Superintendents—F. L. Mulford, Washington, D. C.

American Civic Association—R. B. Watrous, Washington, D. C.

American Federation of Horticultural Societies—Charles E. Bassett, Fennville, Mich.

American Pomological Society—Prof. E. R. Lake, 3333 20th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

American Society of Landscape Architects—Charles D. Lay, New York City, N. Y.

American Rose Society—Benjamin Hammond, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

American Seed Trade Association—C. E. Kendall, Cleveland, O.

Canadian Horticultural Association—Julius Luck, Montreal.

Eastern Fruit Growers' Association—Nat. C. Frame, Martinsburg, Va.

International Apple Shippers' Association—R. G. Phillips, Rochester, N. Y.

International Society of Arboriculture—J. P. Brown, Connersville, Ind.

Mississippi Valley Apple Growers' Society—James Handy, Quincy, Ill.

Missouri Valley Horticultural Society—A. V. Wilson, Muncie, Kan.

National Apple Show—Ren H. Rice, Spokane, Wash.

National Council of Horticulture—H. C. Irish, Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.

National Horticultural Congress—Freeman L. Reed, Council Bluffs, Ia.

National Nut Growers' Association—J. F. Wilson, Waycross, Ga.

Ornamental Growers' Association—C. J. Maloy, Rochester, N. Y.

Northern Nut Growers' Association—Dr. W. C. Deming, Westchester, N. Y.

Peninsula Horticultural Society—Wesley Webb, Dover, Del.

Society for Horticultural Science—C. P. Close, College Park, Md.

Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists—John Young, New York.

Western Fruit Jobbers Association—E. B. Branch, Omaha, Neb.

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Readers who appreciate this magazine may give their friends in the trade the opportunity of seeing a copy. A specimen number of "American Fruits" will be sent to any address in any part of the world on application to the publisher.

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AMERICAN FRUITS MAGAZINE---JANUARY, 1913

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—Communications on any subject connected with Nurseries, Arboriculture or Commercial Horticulture are cordially invited by the Editor; also articles on these subjects and papers prepared for conventions of Nursery or Horticultural associations. We shall be pleased to reproduce photographs relating to these topics, Nursery Scenes, Cold Storage Houses, Office Buildings, Fields of Stock, Specimen Trees and Plants, Portraits of Individuals, etc. All portraits will be returned promptly.

ADVERTISING.—First advertising forms close on the 22d of each month; last advertising forms on the 25th. If proofs are wanted, copy should be in hand on the 15th. Rates upon application.

"American Fruits" points with pride to its advertising columns. Not all those in the nursery and allied trades are therein represented, but the leading ones are; and we believe that every advertisement represents a reliable concern. We court confidential information to the contrary. "American Fruits" will not accept advertisements that do not represent reliable concerns.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—"American Fruits" will be sent to any part of the United States for \$1.50 a year; to Canada or abroad for \$2.00 a year. Add ten cents unless bank draft, postal or express money order is used.

WHAT THIS MAGAZINE STANDS FOR.—Clean chronicling of commercial news of the Nursery and Planting Trade. An honest, fearless policy in harmony with the growing ethics of modern business methods.

Co-operation rather than competition and the encouragement of all that makes for the welfare of the trade and of each of its units. Wholesome, clean-cut, ring true independence.

INDEPENDENT AND FEARLESS.—"American Fruits" is not the official journal of any organization. It therefore makes no distinction in favor of any. It is untrammelled in its absolutely independent position and is the only publication of the kind.

Though it happens that its place of publication is in the eastern section of the country, it is thoroughly National in its character and international in its circulation.

Its news and advertising columns bristle with announcements from every corner of the Continent.

It represents as its name implies, the Fruits of American industry in one of the greatest callings.—Commercial Horticulture in all its phases of Nursery Stock, Orchard and Landscape Planting and Distribution.

AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

Ralph T. Olcott, Editor and Manager

123-125 Ellwanger & Barry Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

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A Great American Nursery



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF UPPER RANGE AT PAINESVILLE NURSERIES—STORRS & HARRISON CO., PAINESVILLE, O.



SCENE IN COLD STORAGE HOUSE AT PAINESVILLE NURSERIES—STORRS & HARRISON CO., PAINESVILLE, O.

American Fruits

Nurseries, Arboriculture and Commercial Horticulture

Entered August 4, 1904, at Rochester, N. Y. Post Office as second-class mail matter

Vol. XVII

ROCHESTER, N. Y. JANUARY, 1913

No. 1

American Nurseries—"American Fruits" Series

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., PAINESVILLE, O.

IN THE OCTOBER issue of *American Fruits* was presented a half-tone engraving illustrating a rose field of the Storrs & Harrison Company, Painesville, O. In every issue of this magazine appears an engraving, especially made for it, illustrating a specimen tree or plant from this great American nursery; and herewith we present a birdseye view of the upper range of greenhouses and a scene in the cold storage house of this company.

The nursery business, like other industries, has developed to a wonderful extent. Where one tree or bush grew a few years ago, thousands are now required to meet the demand. Tons of literature have accentuated the call of the wild and have instilled a desire to decorate the home grounds. Commercial orcharding, too, has advanced by leaps.

More Than Half a Century

For more than half a century the Painesville Nurseries have been growing until

they are second to none in the country. They extend for two miles along the shore of Lake Erie and embrace more than a thousand acres of various kinds of soils which enable the company to grow the largest assortment of fruit and ornamental stock, each kind being planted in environment especially adapted to it. Eight hundred acres are tile-drained. The land is under the special care of the manager, Robert George, who makes a particular point of rotation in the planting of nursery stock. Potash and acid phosphate are used as fertilizers; also two carloads a week of manure from Cleveland.

As *American Fruits* has often remarked, a leading specialty of the Painesville Nurseries, from their founding, has been the cultivation of hardy ornamentals. The soil and climate are particularly suited to their growth. One-third of the acreage is in ornamental plants; sixty acres are in roses of which Storrs & Harrison Company is one

of the largest growers in the world. Hardy ornamental trees and hardy shrubs are grown in great quantity and variety.

One Season's Budding

More than a million peach trees were budded at these nurseries last season. Of other stock budded or grafted there were 200,000 apple, 150,000 pear, 150,000 plum and 200,000 cherries.

An average of 275 employees are on the pay roll of Storrs & Harrison Company; often the number reaches 400. The main packing shed is 400 x 150 feet; the storage house is 220 x 100 feet and the rose cellar 100 x 50 feet. An average of seven carloads a day are shipped in the packing seasons.

H. V. Winchell, of Minneapolis, has purchased 400 acres of land near Grass Valley, Cal., and will spend \$30,000 in planting it for orchards.

Lawrence, Kansas, a Nursery Center

Three-fourths of American-grown Apple Seedlings Are produced in That Vicinity—Pioneer and Present Nurserymen—A Second Rochester

The nursery business at Lawrence, Kan., has grown to be an important factor in that part of the state. The first nursery at Lawrence was established in the early sixties by a Mr. Hamm. There were several nurseries there during the war and it is reported there were as many as forty soon after the war.

Of the pioneer nurserymen, the Griesas are the only ones that are still in the business. Mr. A. H. Griesa went to Lawrence in 1867 and Mr. A. C. Griesa in 1869 and established a nursery and this firm was continued until 1879 when A. C. Griesa established the Mt. Hope Nurseries. Mr. T. E. Griesa went to Kansas in 1880 and for a

number of years was connected with the Mt. Hope nurseries and afterward established the Griesa Nurseries.

At the present time the leading Lawrence nurseries are the Griesa Nurseries, Mt. Hope Nurseries, National Nurseries, Ince Bros., Western Nurseries, C. W. Carman, Wm. Frowe and several others growing stock in a small way. Mr. A. H. Griesa now devotes his time to growing new fruits and introducing them. T. E. Griesa of the Griesa Nurseries is one of the largest wholesalers and retailers of that section and the Mt. Hope Nurseries are large retailers.

The Kansas Valley is very fertile and has



T. E. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kan.

been celebrated for half a century for its nursery interests, and has been called the second Rochester. The high quality of its products are too well known by nurserymen and planters to be elaborated on.

Probably three-fourths of the apple seedlings grown in the United States are grown between Lawrence and Wamego, Kan., Topeka being the center.

Apple, peach and plums are also grown in large quantities.

Secretary Marshall of the Nebraska Horticultural Society says that the apple crop last year in Nebraska was almost \$1,000,000 more valuable than the crop of spring wheat, barley, spelt and rye, and was only exceeded by the value of the corn crop, winter wheat, oats, hay and alfalfa. The winter wheat crop is estimated at \$38,743,302, the hay crop at \$47,120,692 and the alfalfa crop at \$27,273,112.



Residence of T. E. Griesa, Lawrence, Kan.

What Ornamental Nursery Stock is Doing

THE INFLUENCE of the weather on the plants raised from seeds collected in western China for the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plains, Mass., has been watched with interest, as a number of them were planted last year in exposed positions that their hardiness here might be tested. The winter has shown that a large number of Chinese trees and shrubs new to our plantations can probably be successfully cultivated in Massachusetts, and of course in all the regions south of Massachusetts. The following are some of the most important of these trees: *Davidia involucrata* should perhaps be mentioned first. It is a medium sized tree, related to our Flowering Dogwood, but with one large floral bract in place of the four smaller bracts of the American tree. *Davidia* is rescribed as one of the most beautiful of all the flowering trees of the temperate regions and its introduction a few years ago into cultivation through French missionaries was a matter of great horticultural interest. It has lived for several years in the Arboretum and has flowered twice in Europe.

A New Cladrastis

of especial interest is *Cladrastis sinensis*, introduced by Wilson, as it adds another to the list of genera represented in the eastern United States and China. The American *cladrastis*, better known as *virgilia*, is one of the rarest and most beautiful of the trees of the United States. Unfortunately, the Chinese species promises to be of less value as an ornamental tree. The flowers, which are sometimes faintly tinged with pink, are smaller than those of its American relative and are borne in erect, not drooping clusters. The leaflets are smaller and the bark is of a darker color.

Two New Catalpas

The two new catalpas from western China, *C. Fargessii* and *C. Duclouxii*, are both uninjured. In *Phellodendron* Chinese there is an important addition to the eastern Asiatic *prellodendron*, represented before in the Arboretum by three species. It is good news that *Staphylea holocarpa* has come through the winter in good condition. This is a tree twenty to twenty-five feet tall, producing in May before the leaves appear pendulous racemes of fragrant flowers varying in color from white to rosy lilac. Mr. Wilson speaks of it as the handsomest of its genus, and one of the most beautiful of the small flowering trees of western China.

European Walnuts

The different forms of the so-called European Walnut (*Juglans regia*), introduced by Wilson, and the distinct *J. cathayensis*, a tree with splendid foliage and nuts resembling those of the American Butternut, are uninjured by the cold. *Populus lasiocarpa*, which has lived in the Arboretum uninjured during the past two years, adds a very remarkable and handsome species to the large group of these trees which can be cultivated here. A still more beautiful species brought back by Wilson on his last journey and still unnamed has passed the winter without injury. Even the liquidambar of central China, *L. formosana*, is uninjured and may prove harder here than the native species, which

suffer in eastern Massachusetts except in favorable positions.

Greatest of All Hazels

The greatest of all hazels, *Corylus chinensis*, judging by the plants at this time, gives promise of becoming an important addition to the ornamental trees which can be cultivated here. With an average height of from sixty to eighty feet and a girth of trunk of from eight to ten feet, in favorable situations on the mountains of Hupeh it attains a height of more than a hundred feet with a trunk five feet in diameter.

Thirty New Cherry Trees

There is much interest in the various forms of cherry raised from seeds sent home by Mr. Wilson, who found an unexpectedly large number of species in several of the groups of the genus *prunus* to which the cherries belong. They are nearly all quite new to science and of course have not been found before in gardens. Thirty of these new species or varieties have passed through the winter uninjured, and only two species, which will probably not live here, have suffered. Among these species are a number of great beauty and this group perhaps is the most interesting of the deciduous-leaved trees obtained by Mr. Wil-

son during his first journey.

Tsuga Yunnanensis

The hemlock of western China, *Tsuga yunnanensis*, has now lived for two years in the Arboretum. This is one of the largest and most widely distributed of the conifers of China. The fact that it grows with the spruces and firs which cover the mountains of the Tibetan frontier indicates that these trees may also be hardy in this climate. The introduction of these conifers was the object of Mr. Wilson's last journey to China, and they are now growing in the Arboretum and in many public and private collections.

Seventy-five New Species

It can be said that generally the new Chinese species of oak, beech, birch, willow, poplar, pear maple and ash, besides some of the less well known genera like *idesia*, *euptelea*, *poliothyrsus* and *eucommia*, judging by the experience of the past year, are likely to succeed here, and it is probably reasonable to hope that not less than seventy-five new species of trees will be added to our plantations by Mr. Wilson's first journey to China.

SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA



In Nurseries of Seitaro Arai, Yokohama, Japan

How New Federal Inspection Law Works

THE POINT of view of the Department of Agriculture regarding the federal inspection law is indicated in the following from the Washington Star:

After working for more than three years to induce Congress to pass a plant quarantine law, the Department of Agriculture finds that it has been given the same old variety of "lemon" in the way of a regulation done up in a fairly elaborate wrapping. The federal horticultural board has been struggling for about two months to get the enactment in working order, but is decidedly up against it, owing to the careful restrictions that Congress has placed around the law. It is realized by the scientists who have the subject in hand that it is hopeless to get any change made at the coming short session of Congress, but there is some hope that in the next Congress

some changes in the law may be made that will make it more practical.

Canada has a plant quarantine law that apparently works well and is absolutely simple. There are certain ports named where plants may be imported. Here there are inspectors, and if they find a shipment is diseased or infected it is turned back. If they give it a clean bill of health it is allowed to pass into the country, and the material may be shipped anywhere and nothing more heard of it.

U. S. Officials Hampered

The new law that Congress has passed does not work that way. The Department of Agriculture is not allowed to make inspections at the ports and stop an infected shipment. It is merely allowed to report to the various states that such a shipment has been received and the state is supposed to look after the individual packages after the shipment is split up and sent to the private purchasers anywhere in the interior.

Even this rather roundabout plan would work fairly well if all the states had a plant inspection service. Some of them have a very efficient service. In some it is not so good, and some have none at all. In less than two months since the law has been working there have been two shipments that contained eggs of the gypsy moth, a tree pest that already has cost New England several million dollars. Fortunately the shipments went to a state where there was a good system of state inspection, but if they had gone to a state where there was no such system the first that would have been known of the pest would have been when there was a new focus of infection established that it would have cost at least a million dollars to wipe out, if it could have been done at all.

Congress has provided very little money for the enforcement of the new law, and the Treasury Department has so ruled that no money, even for clerk hire, can be spent in Washington, where the bulk of the work has to be done. As the work is very largely clerical, it places the board in a rather embarrassing position.

Opposed by Plant Importers

It is stated in the department that the reason such a patchwork law was passed was from the opposition of a lot of the big plant importers. There are a number of such firms, principally in New York, who are not nurserymen at all, but merely plant brokers, and all they care about is getting plants into the country and selling them through the various states. The experts say that five ports of entry for plant shipments would amply cover the whole country—say, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, San Francisco and Seattle. With efficient inspectors there, infected shipments could be turned back or destroyed. As it is, all the plant broker has to do is to get a certificate of inspection from the country of origin that the plants are clean.

Experience is proving that many of these certificates are absolutely worthless, and if infected plants go to a state where there is no inspection immense damage is likely to result at any moment.

It is announced that seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants will be permitted in the parcel post mails under regulations as to size and weight applic-

able to other parcel post packages, but at the rate of postage of one cent for two ounces or fraction thereof regardless of distance.

Twelve damage suits, brought by owners of orange groves near the plant of the Riverside, Cal., Portland Cement Company, against the company to obtain damages in sums totaling \$271,580, claimed on account of injury by dust, have been filed in the superior court.

Coming Events

New York State Fruit Growers—Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 13.

British Columbia Nurserymen's Association—Victoria, B. C., January, 1913.

Tennessee Nurserymen's Association—Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 29, 1913.

Oregon-Washington Association of Nurserymen—Kennewick, Wash., Jan. 13-14.

Horticultural Societies—New York State, Rochester, Jan. 13; Virginia, Lynchburg, Jan. 8; Kentucky, Henderson, Jan. 23; Texas, Houston, Jan. 16; Peninsula, Wilmington, Del., Jan. 14; Utah, Ogden, Jan. 8; British Columbia Fruit Growers, Victoria, Jan. 6; Arkansas, Jan. 2; Nebraska, Jan. 20; Washington, North Yakima, Jan. 15.

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**Grapevines Currants
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Leading varieties well rooted. Write for prices naming kinds and quantity wanted.

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Large stock **CLEMATIS PANICULATA**,
2-year and 3-year
Also **SHRUBS** and **HERBACEOUS PLANTS**
for Spring 1913

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PAINESVILLE, (Successor to Norman & Hacker, O.)

PEACH SEED

WE have a few hundred bushels of small North Carolina Naturals, collected in the mountains and foothills, crop of 1912.

AMOUR RIVER PRIVET. 12 to 18 and 18 to 24 inch, in quantity. Thunbergii Barberry and California Privet, all sizes.

VALDESIAN NURSERIES, Bostic, N. C.



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**APPLE SEEDLINGS
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JIM PARKER
The Apple Tree Specialist

Tecumseh, Oklahoma

Forest Tree Seeds

WE OFFER the following
good fresh tree seeds for
immediate orders. **SEND FOR
TRADE LIST.**

160 lbs. *Abies canadensis*—Hemlock
200 " *Cladrastis tinctoria*—Yellow-wood
1000 lbs. White Flowering Dogwood
2000 " Sugar Maple
2000 " American Beech
400 " American Linden—Basswood
300 " *Asimina triloba*—Pawpaw
400 " *Magnolia acuminata*
300 " *Halesia tetrapetala*—Snowdrop
500 bu. Butternuts and Black Walnuts

LARGE LOT OF OTHER SEED

WANTED—Seeds of Clematis, Berberis, Exochorda and other seeds. Name lowest price.

Forest Nursery Company

McMinnville

Tennessee

Just How To Grow Pecan Trees

C. M. GRIFFING, Secretary Griffing Brothers Co., Jacksonville, Fla., who Has Had Twenty-five Years' Experience with Pecans

THERE is no other tree so productive of food and revenue or so attractive that can be grown in otherwise waste space as the pecan.

The pecan is hardy and sturdy as an oak, is not injured by freezes and once established grows on indefinitely, producing food and incomes for generations upon generations.

There are many seedling pecan trees producing wonderfully heavy and profitable crops of nuts in all portions of the cotton belt. The yield per tree and the large size and fair quality of some of the nuts, in some instances single trees giving the owner an annual income of from \$100 to \$200, has created a vast interest and great expansion of the pecan industry in Florida, South Atlantic and gulf coast states.

Numerous large plantings, some reaching the immense area of a thousand acres or more, and hundreds and thousands of smaller plantings have been made during the past few years.

The Best Soils

It has been well said by authorities on pecan culture that there are only two kinds of soil on which the pecan tree will not grow; first, land that is too wet; second, hard-pan land. The unfavorable conditions may be partially or wholly corrected. The first by thorough drainage, second by breaking up the hard-pan with dynamite. With pecans, the same as with other crops and trees, the more fertile and productive the soil, the better the tree growth, and, if the fertility is well balanced, the better the fruit yield and final results. A good rule to follow is to select the class of land producing the best cotton, corn and other staple crops. A rich, sandy loam, underlaid with a gray yellow or reddish subsoil, draining readily, with clay from one to five feet below surface, are ideal soil conditions, and success will be more uniform and easily obtained where such soil may be selected. In sections where little or no clay is found, select the best sandy loam top-soil, with

gray, reddish or yellow subsoil, always watching for good drainage to a depth of two and a half to three feet.

Selection of Trees

Surely no one conversant with horticultural progress would think of planting nuts or seedling trees to get a pecan orchard. Fifteen to twenty-five years ago there were few, if any, budded trees on the market; therefore all of the older pecan orchards throughout the country are seedlings. Every seedling tree is a distinct variety. There is, of course, little or no uniformity in the nuts or fruit produced by seedling trees, and on account of the tendency of trees to revert or breed back to original ancestors, most of the nuts are small, thick shell, even though large; thin shelled nuts were planted, and in many instances the nuts from seedling trees are bitter and therefore of no value whatever. The bitterness is largely accounted for by the fact that the pecan readily crosses with the bitternut, and in seedling trees some of the bitternut ancestry may creep out in any seedling, going so far in some instances as to show trace of the shape of the nut itself.

Budded or grafted trees of the best large soft shelled varieties should be selected and secured from reliable nursery sources. The trees should be dug with either all of the tap root intact, or at least two and a half to three feet of the length of the tap root should be taken up when the tree is dug for transplanting. If the planter can afford it, the trees of the four to five or the five to seven foot size, as listed by nurserymen, should be used, as more uniformity and better results may be obtained from that size of trees than from the smaller sizes listed as one to two, two to three or three to four foot sizes.

The pecan should be planted a distance of from forty to fifty feet apart. If of comparatively light soil, where there will not be a rank growth of trees, forty feet will be sufficient distance, but if the soil is heavy

and fertile, producing a large tree growth, forty-five to fifty feet should be used.

Fertilization of Soil

With few exceptions the soils in Florida and the South adapted to pecan growing is thin and light, requiring some fertilizer for satisfactory results. For the young, growing pecan trees a fertilizer analyzing 4 to 5 per cent. of ammonia, from 7 to 9 per cent. of phosphoric acid and from 4 to 5 per cent. of potash should be used. From two to four pounds should be used on the newly planted trees the first year, from three to five pounds the second and from four to eight pounds the third, and sufficient in future years to keep the trees in a healthy, vigorous condition. On the young trees the fertilizer should be applied in a ring around the tree from twelve to twenty-four inches from the trunk, thoroughly hoed or raked in, applying it in two or three applications during the spring and summer. The second year it may be spread along the side of the trees for a distance of four to five feet and plowed or harrowed into the soil. For the third and future years it can be spread over the ground for a distance of five to seven or even a greater distance from the tree as it becomes larger, harrowed, or plowed in. The fertilizer should be applied in two applications, one in March, the second in May or June.

Selection of Varieties

Varieties should be selected showing the following points: Good average size, not necessarily the largest, as many of the varieties producing the largest nuts are shy bearers; thin shell and good cracking qualities; good color of nut and meat, and last, but not least, varieties producing uniform crops and coming into bearing at an early age.

It is well worth the price, and we do not see how any nurseryman can get along without "American Fruits."—Parker Bros. Nursery Co.

Men of the Hour—"American Fruits" Series



C. M. GRIFFING, Jacksonville, Fla.
Secy. Griffing Brothers Co.



E. S. WELCH, Shenandoah, Ia.
Retiring Pres. Western Assn. Nurserymen



F. A. WEBER, Nursery, Mo.
President Western Association Nurserymen

Foreign Nurseries—"American Fruits" Series

OTTO HEINECKEN, New York City

THE FALL business 1911, as well as the spring business 1912, in the nurseries of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, was very satisfactory; especially the large nurseries for forest trees, hedgeplants and fruit tree stocks made a good clearance of their stock in a very short time. The export went mainly to America, Great Britain, Holland, France, Italy, Russia, and Austria, but the inland demand was also exceptionally lively on account of a very unfavorable season 1911 (dry summer, forestfires, etc.) in other parts of Germany. This resulted in somewhat higher prices all around. The rise, however, does not seem to have any bad effect on the American trade so far.

Very few parts of Europe are so well adapted for raising forest trees as the most northern Prussian province of Schleswig-Holstein. Not only the climate favors the growing of trees from seeds with a sureness hardly to be excelled, but also the soil, consisting of a light sandy loam, gives these young nursery trees a wonderful system of roots and therefore guarantees their vigorous growth as well as their power of resistance.

J. Heins' Sons, Halstenbek, made it a special study to find the best sources for obtaining reliable, healthy, and hardy tree seeds. Thousands of dollars go every year from here to the United States for first-class forest tree seeds, and the offspring of these is sent all over the world, wherever there

is a lively interest and regular system of forestry, or an extensive nursery trade.

Rio Grande Society

San Benito, Tex.—At the annual meeting here of the Rio Grande Horticultural Society, November 29-30, Eltweed Pomeroy, of Donna, and J. H. Arbenz, of Sarita, were re-elected president and vice-president respectively of the society. Other officers, Wm. B. Newall, Raymondville, secretary; Frank Mothershead, San Juan, treasurer. As executive committeeman A. R. Sprague, San Benito, was re-elected.

Frank Mothershead, San Juan, was award-

A parcel post map and a parcel post guide were furnished each postmaster, after which copies were placed on sale to the public at a nominal price shortly before January 1, 1913. The map shows each unit of area in the United States, properly numbered.

Paul Rcse, Elberta, Mich., one of Michigan's most successful fruit growers, says: "If you are going to grow fruit, grow good fruit or go out of the business. Men in my neighborhood have become bankrupt while others have become rich through raising fruit. It is all in neglect or care."



PINUS TANYOSHA In Nurseries of Seltaro Arai, Yokohama, Japan

ed first prize for a paper on "Flowers Which Flourish in the Rio Grande Valley." Second prize was awarded to J. Geo. Bowyer, San Benito, and second prizes on "Starting in Grape Growing" awarded to A. L. Stanford, of Lyford, and E. W. Miller, of Riviera.

The display of cut flowers was very fine. The following were prize winners in the cut flower department: First, Eltweed Pomeroy, Donna; second, J. Geo. Bowyer, San Benito; third, San Benito Civic League; fourth, A. L. Zimmerman, Raymondville; fifth, Mesdames Frazier and Horne, San Benito.

An exhibit of oranges, lemons, grape fruit by John G. Kennedy, Sarita, attracted considerable attention. Announcement was made that B. F. Yoakum offers \$1,000, to be given as prizes through the society next year. An offer of \$50 by R. H. Kern, of Santa Maria was also announced.

In the holds of the Leyland line steamer Devonian, when she sailed Nov. 16 for Liverpool, were 35,000 barrels of apples, the largest single shipment of the fruit from Boston in six years. The record shipment was 39,611 barrels. The rate on apples to Liverpool at present is about seventy cents a barrel, so that the Devonian's shipment means about \$24,000 for the steamship company in charges for transportation.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

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The kind that gives satisfaction
Can be supplied either plain or
printed, with Iron or Copper wire
attached in any quantity.

Our facilities for handling your
requisite are unexcelled.

Samples and prices are at the
command of a communication
from you.

DAYTON FRUIT TREE LABEL CO.

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FOR SPRING OF 1913

We offer more than our usual supply of
One and Two Year Apple Trees.
We still have a large lot of Scions to offer
Write for prices.

JOHN A. CANNEDY NURSERY & ORCHARD CO.
CARROLLTON, ILL.

Apple Trees Peach Trees Apple Seedlings

Pear Seedlings, (Japan and French)

Shade Trees Flowering Shrubs

Catalpa Bungei

Catalpa Speciosa Seedling

Apple Grafts, Whole or Piece Root

Write for Prices

J. H. SKINNER & CO.

**NORTH TOPEKA
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DANSVILLE GROWN

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, PEACH, CHERRY, QUINCE

Two Year Trees. Leading Varieties

Write for Prices. Send in your Want Lists

We offer APPLE SEEDLINGS grown in Topeka

Well grown and graded. Satisfaction Guaranteed

DENTON, WILLIAMS & DENTON

(Successors to C. W. Denton & Son)

WHOLESALE NURSERYMEN, DANSVILLE, N. Y.

We Offer for Spring 1913 PEACH TREES IN CAR LOTS

NORWAY MAPLE, SILVER MAPLE, CALIFORNIA PRIVET, 1 YEAR

325,000 APPLE 1 year Grafts and Buds. In COMMERCIAL VARIETIES

THE GREENBRIER NURSERY CO., Greenbrier, Tenn.

Manetti, Hardy Rhododendrons, Fruit
Stocks, Ornamentals, Evergreens, Shrubs
Trees, Roses, Boxwood, Baytrees, etc.

Write for lists to:

AUGUST ROLKER & SONS

31 Barclay St.

P. O. Box 782

NEW YORK

Top Working Trees In the Nursery

E. A. SMITH, Vice-president The Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn.

We plant the apple seeds and at the end of one year dig the roots, then sort them and transplant those suitable in the spring of the following year. These we grow one year, at the close of which there will be a top varying in length from one to three feet, and in caliper from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch. The seedling root now has a two years growth and a one year top. The following spring we cut off this top somewhat close to the ground, then select a scion of such variety as we wish to propagate about the size as the apple seedling. The root is cut slanting and the scion about the same slant so that they will fit closely, using the whip grafting method. We then wind soft grafting wax about the root and scion at the point of union so as to hold the scion firmly in place.

Preparing the Grafting Wax

The wax is prepared in the following manner: 1 lb. bees-wax, 1 lb. tallow, 6 lbs. resin. Put in a kettle, melt and thoroughly mix. Then take out in chunks about as large as a man's fist and cool. The wax can then be laid aside for an indefinite period. When it is used for grafting it must be heated. We use a small stove especially prepared for this purpose in the field. We set a pail of water on it to be heated, and put the grafting wax in this water to be softened. A man then puts grease upon his hands so that he can handle the wax without its sticking. We prefer wax to either waxed paper or cloth as it yields more readily to the growth of the tree, expanding and yet always fitting the growth so closely as to be air tight, thus insuring a perfect union.

Soon after the wax is wound about the scion and root it becomes cool and the wax is then very firm and becomes quite hard so that it will not readily dent with the finger nail, but in the warm rays of the sun the wax quickly softens and becomes smooth on the outside, almost as though it had been polished. This helps in the shedding of rainfall so that the water which runs down the scion, as soon as it strikes the wax quickly runs over the surface and away from the point of grafting. The work must be done in the spring as early as possible.

Results

Where the union takes place an enlarged growth quite often occurs which is frequent-

ly so rough and large in appearance it is sometimes mistaken for crown gall, but as the tree becomes older, this enlargement disappears, the tree growth building up around it. The wax sticks tightly to the tree and frequently remains upon it either in a broken or crumbly condition for several years. In fact, we have seen traces of wax upon a tree five years after it was planted. It does no harm whatever to the tree, but where this method of propagation is not fully understood, parties have sometimes taken the liberty of calling these trees unsound, in some instances even claiming that the wax was put on the trees to cover a defect or gall which might appear. Even nurserymen not familiar with this method of propagation have been led to wonder at it and what it meant, but the method is all right. To convince yourself of this fact you have only to give it a trial. In southern countries it would not be a success for the reason that the extreme heat would melt the wax and it would run away from the point of union, but as far north as Minnesota there is very little danger of this occurring.

Advantages

Now what is the advantage of using this method of grafting in the nursery field? Under normal conditions a five to six or four to five foot tree, branched, can be grown in two years, while with the piece root system it often takes from three to four years to produce a good five to six foot tree.

Cost

The first cost is greater than in piece root grafting, but this is made up in the time saved in producing a tree ready for market. Two men with the assistance of a boy who handles the wax can top-graft in the nursery, 1200 to 1400 trees in a day. Trees grown in this manner are healthy, vigorous, desirable and much sought after by those favoring the whole root method of propagation.

Budding with us has not proven a marked success, but this method of field top grafting has. We grow about fifty thousand apple trees in this way each year and over one hundred and fifty thousand plum and Compass Cherry trees. We should grow more of our apple trees in the manner above described, but we do not have the time,

men or facilities for doing the work properly in the comparatively short season when the work must be done if successful.

Personal

W. W. Hunt & Co., Hartford, Conn., report a fine fall business, and state that the delivery for next spring will exceed anything they ever had.

The Richland Nursery Co., Richland, Wash., will add a greenhouse to its establishment. H. J. Lozier, formerly of Des Moines, Ia., will take charge of this new department.

A silver medal was awarded by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at its recent meeting, to the American Forestry Company, Boston and South Framingham, for display of nurseries of forest trees.

Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill., discussed the Salome apple, and A. W. Bryant the subject of spraying, at the annual convention of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society at Mt. Morris, December 4. George J. Foster, Normal, Ill., talked on bush fruits.

Edward S. Osborne, of the Charlton Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., was the recipient of a diamond-studded past potentate's badge, valued at \$250, at the annual meeting of Damascus Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., last month. Mr. Osborne is the city comptroller of Rochester.

H. C. Irish, formerly superintendent of the Missouri Botanical Garden, has been appointed a member of the Missouri State Board of Horticulture to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of T. C. Wilson, of Columbia, Mo., secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

J. Horace McFarland has been re-elected president, and Richard B. Watrous secretary of the American Civic Association.

Roland Morrill, who has orchards in Michigan and Texas, has been visiting in South Dakota and Idaho, where he has business interests.

Albert C. Pomeroy, Lockport, N. Y., will go to California this winter to investigate English walnut growing.

Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md., and F. M. Soper, of Delaware, known as the "apple kings" of their respective states, lectured to farmers last month from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's educational train. Mr. Harrison is the well-known head of J. G. Harrison & Sons' nurseries. Mr. Soper started in the apple business thirty-four years ago when he had an orchard of 25 acres, worth about \$5,000. Today he owns between 500 and 600 acres of apple trees, valued at more than \$100,000.

Thomas W. Lawson, Boston, has been re-elected president of the Marshfield, Mass., Horticultural Society.

H. Harold Hume, Glen St. Mary, Fla., will act in advisory capacity for the New York and London capitalists who are to plan the world's largest pecan grove in the Medina Valley, Texas.

Albert B. Scammel, for the past six years county horticulturist of Mesa County, Colo., has resigned, and will go to Atlantic City, N. J., to take up the study of insect problems under the United States bureau of entomology.

C. N. Lindley, Salem, was re-elected president of the Indiana Horticultural Society last month: R. A. Simpson, Vincennes, vice-president; Walter Vonnegue, Indianapolis, secretary-treasurer.



Package and Storage House, Harrison Nursery Co., York, Neb.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Typical Fruit Growers' Association Platform

Apple growers of Humboldt county, California, have formed an association for mutual benefit. Its objects are typical of the best of fruit growers associations. They are:

To furnish information to growers as to the best varieties of fruit to plant and its adaptation to different sections, urging upon growers the necessity of concentrating their efforts upon varieties which bring the highest prices and do the best in the different sections of the county to the end that these varieties be raised in sufficient quantities to command a market for high class apples.

To assist growers in planting their orchard in suitable soil with the proper exposures and protection.

To aid growers in procuring the finest nursery stock, with cuttings, stock.

To prepare, gather or gain ingrafts, scions, etc., from known formation on relative value of different varieties of fruit in the different markets of the world.

To encourage and insist upon a standard and honest pack, marking on the box the number therein, wherever possible.

To aid and assist in the buildings and operation of packing houses, canneries, evaporating plants, and factories for products.

To co-operate with growers in procuring supplies at wholesale prices.

To furnish absolutely reliable information

to all inquirers from outside as to the availability of land offered for sale for orchard purposes.

To collect and systematize data of use to growers.

To hold apple displays and fruit shows.

To acquaint the Board of Supervisors and the Horticultural Commissioner with conditions and needs of the fruit industry.

To assist in the development of Humboldt County as a fruit section.

Obituary

Prof. P. F. Williams

Prof. P. F. Williams, state horticulturist of Alabama, and head of the horticultural department at Auburn, died suddenly in Asheville, N. C., December 5. Professor Williams was a native of Massachusetts, and



PROF P. F. WILLIAMS, Auburn, Ala.

a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He had done excellent work in Alabama in connection with citrus fruits, pecans, fruit growing and all forms of gardening. His bulletin on improvement of school grounds received recognition and there was a national demand for his publications on pecans.

Professor Williams was a Mason and a member of the Kappa Sigma college fraternity. He was one of the main spirits in the Alabama horticultural society, being its secretary. He was also secretary of the National Nut Growers Association.

Charles Dingee

Charles Dingee, regarded as the dean of the rose growers of America, died in his 88th year, at his home in West Grove, Pa., November 29. His early apprenticeship was served at Lancaster, Pa., the place of his birth, with Edward Jessup, at one time a well known nurseryman of York, Pa. When twenty-five years of age Mr. Dingee formed the Harmony Grove Nurseries at West Grove. In 1872 he incorporated the Dingee & Conard Co., and began the present system of shipping roses by mail. The firm is among the largest in its specialty. Mr. Dingee was a personal friend of Horace Greeley; Thaddeus Stevens; Gen. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War in Lincoln's cabinet; Wayne McVeagh, of Cleveland's cabinet; Peter Henderson; Patrick Barry, and the elder Downing. In 1903 he retired from active business and turned over the establishment to Patrick J. Lynch, M. Henry Lynch and James D. Headley, all brothers-in-law, by whom it has since been conducted. Mr. Dingee was a Free Mason and a member of the Society of Friends.

Two hundred and sixty acres of land at Richgrove, Cal., has been sold to a syndicate of prominent men in San Francisco, Oakland and Southern California. This syndicate intends to plant about 14,000 orange and lemon trees and a large number of olive trees this coming spring. They will install a modern irrigating system and improve the property in a scientific manner.

SURPLUS IN PEACH TREES

We offer at reasonable prices a splendid lot of peach trees in the 9-16, and 5-8 and up grades. Straight, smooth, clean and well-rooted, no finer trees could be grown. Stock of Elbertas especially large. Samples sent if desired.

Write today for prices and full particulars

BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO.

YALESVILLE, CONN.

BOX E

SURPLUS STOCK

Exceptional low prices, APPLE, 1 year, 2 to 3 feet, 2 year 1-2 to 5-8, Standard Pear 2 year in grades, SOUR CHERRIES 2 year in grade, Peach 9-16 inch and up, 800,000 2 year ASPARAGUS assorted, FAY'S CURRANTS 2 year No. 1, 20,000 Miller and RUBBY RASPBERRIES, SNYDER BLACKBERRY root cutting plants, DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES 2 year No. 1, CATALPA and SILVER MAPLE seedlings, CAROLINA POPLAR all grades, 150,000 CAL. PRIVET in grades, AMOOR RIVER PRIVET 2 to 3 feet, NORWAY MAPLE, MT. ASH, and LINDEN.

Your want list will be appreciated

THE WESTMINSTER NURSERY,
WESTMINSTER, MD.

KNOX NURSERIES

Cherry Trees

One and two years old. The best the market affords.

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Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Vines, Etc.

HIGH
GRADE



LARGE
VARIETY

Correspondence Solicited. Price List Upon Request

W. B. WHITTIER & CO.,
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

APPLE TREES APPLE SEEDLINGS

Straight and Branched

APPLE GRAFTS

Whole and Piece Root

Made to Order.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

SEEDLINGS:—Catalpa Speciosa, Osage Orange, Soft Maple, Mulberry, Elm

Write for Prices

YOUNGERS & CO.

GENEVA,

NEBRASKA

Would Change Nursery Inspection In Washington

ABOLITION of the present system of horticultural inspection, which virtually allows nurserymen to inspect their own stock and certify that it is scale-free, will be sought at the next session of the Washington legislature by Spokane valley fruit growers.

According to their explanations, the practice has grown up because of insufficient appropriations for inspection purposes, and it has been suggested that placing inspection work on a fee basis might remedy this difficulty.

"Many of the diseases injurious to the horticultural interests of the state are not known in the Spokane valley," said T. T. Grant of Otis Orchards, "and scientists say the only way they can be brought in is through infected nursery stock.

"The inspector of this district states that, with the appropriations he has received from the state and county, it is utterly impossible for him to inspect thoroughly all shipments of nursery stock to this district and, therefore, the valley is in danger of being infected with San Jose scale and other injurious defects so far unknown here.

"The custom has grown up of allowing the nursery companies to pay men to inspect their own stock, so as to comply with the state law providing inspection. It is apparent that nursery companies are apt to bring undue influence upon such inspectors employed by themselves, and, therefore, the law should be amended to prohibit this and

the appropriation should be increased to allow the employment of a sufficient number of inspectors.

"The Idaho law makes it a crime to offer for sale any fruit affected with codling moths or San Jose scale. Under our act there is no penalty attached to this. It seems manifest that the Idaho act is superior to ours."

Federal Horticultural Board

Official Reports.

Gypsy Moth on Azaleas—Reports received by this board show that egg clusters of the gypsy moth were imported from Europe last fall on nursery stock. One egg cluster of this insect has been found by the state inspectors of New York, and a single cluster is reported from New Jersey. In both cases the stock was azaleas from Belgium. As these shrubs usually are planted without being severely pruned the chances of this insect becoming established in this country are greater than in the case of seedling stock.

Under section 7 of the Plant Quarantine act of August 20, 1912, a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock, on January 8, 1913, in order that all persons interested may have an opportunity to appear and be heard concerning the establishment of a quarantine on certain fruits coming from Mexico into the United States to prevent the introduction of the Mexican fruit fly, *trypetia ludens*.

Parker Brothers Win Suit

An action to recover \$260 the amount of an order for nursery stock sold to O. E. Gideon, of Crawford county, Arkansas, by Parker Bros. Nursery Co., Fayetteville, Ark., was decided last month in favor of the nursery company, as the defendant's attempt to cancel the order was made at a time when it would have resulted in the loss of the entire bill to the nursery company.

A row of thirty apple trees just coming into bearing in a western New York orchard is worth \$1,000, according to a decision to pay that amount by the city of Rochester, which needed the land for sewerage purposes.

Owing to inability of many persons to attend at any other time, the Indiana apple show at Indianapolis was open to the public from 1 until 5 p. m. on Sunday. Neither the national guard nor the police interfered under the amusements law.

The Oswego County, N. Y., Fruit Growers Association proposes to employ a fruit expert and to secure for the county the services of a nursery inspector.

J. H. Arbenz, of Sarita, Tex., secretary of the Gulf Coast Nurserymen's Association, reports horticultural development in the lower Rio Grande valley section. He is a firm believer in the final triumph of the citrus industry in South Texas.

Unsold Surplus in Peach

NEW HAVEN NURSERIES

New Haven, Missouri, Dec. 10, 1912.

	1/4 up 4 1/2 to 6 ft.	1/2 to 1 4 to 5 ft.	3/4 to 1 3 to 4 ft.	2-3 ft.
Alexander.....	1680	600	1500	1500
Belle of Georgia.....	1020	920	900	600
Carman.....	3500	5500	3160	4900
Capt. Ede.....	4100	5190	3560	4440
Champion.....	2970	1120	1120	4700
Chair's Choice.....	430	680	780	660
Crawford's Early.....	5000	4220	3520	2460
Crawford's Late.....	4580	3860	3160	3000
Chinese Cling.....	490	20	440	380
Emma.....	70	60	80	160
ELBERTA.....	35250	23460	22920	13060
Fitzgerald.....	1280	540	780	500
Foster.....	1070	1440	2160	1800
Greensboro.....	440	300	380	380
Gold Dust.....	330	600	1140	1480
Heath Cling.....	780	1460	3100	2320
Henryetta.....			80	120
Hiley.....	1380	100	600	440
Matthew's Beauty.....	570	220	240	220
Mayflower.....	160		540	1912
Miller Cling.....	425	342	223	185
Mt. Rose.....	112		212	265
O. M. Free.....	195	265	165	115
Ringsgold Cling.....	65	325		883
Salway.....	2512	541		883
Sneed.....	1254	562	862	685
Smock.....	365	222	245	345
Stamp.....	131	245	423	612
Triumph.....	1845	985	685	582
Thurber.....	255	184	223	224
Wheatland.....	655	625	925	1125
Wonderful.....	312	282	315	412

The above peach are clean, smooth, high-grade. Write for prices

NEW HAVEN NURSERIES.
NEW HAVEN, MO.

FOREST TREES

SEEDLINGS AND TRANSPLANTS

In quantities, for retimbering or lining out. Healthy Stocks from the very extensive and well kept **WHOLESALE NURSERIES** of

H. H. PEIN, Halstenbek, Germany

Established 1847.

For latest tradelist and all other inquiries address our
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"Old Dominion Nurseries"

RICHMOND, VA.

Growers of a General Line of

HIGH GRADE NURSERY STOCK

Offer for **SPRING 1913** Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum, California Privet 1 and 2 year, extra fine. Send us your list for quotations.

Profits of Orcharding Clearly Demonstrated

Two-thirds of a million dollars were received and disbursed up to November by the Wenatchee Valley, Wash., Fruit Growers' Association for the fruit of its members. Shipments to date total 1,400 carloads. Freight charges advanced amount to \$450,000; cost of boxes and material furnished to growers, \$100,000; cash distributed among growers this week, \$100,000. Of this \$650,000, all but the last \$100,000 has gone for expenses. Receipts for the remainder of the season will represent profit. An enormous amount of fruit is stored in the East and Manager Coburn is now in Chicago directing the sale of it.

Two payments of \$50,000 each had been made to growers of the association during ten days. The management distributes in that amount because \$50,000 represents five cents per box, but it is expected that several payments of \$25,000, or 2½ cents per box will be made during the winter, as sales are completed.

About 300 carloads are yet to be shipped by the association, making a total of 1,700 for the pool.

With the close of business Thursday evening, October 31, a citrus-fruit season in the state of California came to an end. With the opening of business Friday morning, November 1, opened the new season. So it goes in California for 365 days of the entire year (366 for the season just closed.) California citrus fruit growers send oranges, lemons and grape fruit to eastern markets, never missing a day.

For the season there were sent out 33,642 carloads of oranges which brought to the state \$33,822.00. The lemon shipments amounted to 6084 cars, of the value of \$8,-

433,000. So the state sent to the eastern market 39,726 carloads of citrus fruit which brought in \$42,245,000. Of this gross amount the freight to the East and refrigeration cost about \$14,000,000, and the f. o. b. value was about \$28,000,000.

Commercial Orcharding

Big Virginia Orchard Co.—The Roanoke Valley Orchards, Incorporated, is moving its offices from Pittsburg to Salem, Va. This company owns two orchards of 5,000 trees each in Bedford county, one of 12,000 trees in Franklin county and one of 4,000 trees in Roanoke county. It has also acquired a tract of 10,000 acres of land near Salem.

Nebraska Orchard Yields—Nebraska raised 7,378,899 bushels of apples last year from a total of 2,694,248 trees, according to a report made by Labor Commissioner Guye. In 1911 the total yield was 9,935,889 bushels from 3,436,124 trees. During last year there were raised in the state a total of 10,672,696 quarts of plums. Holt county led in this production with 1,457,360 quarts, valued at \$72,868. Dakota county was second with a production of 484,598 quarts, valued at \$24,229. The value of the entire crop in the state was \$533,624. In the apple production Nemaha county led with a total production of 1,209,483 bushels, valued at \$1,209,483—\$1 per bushel. The value of the entire production of the state at the same rate was \$7,378,899. Richardson county was the second apple producing county in the state, 65,919 trees bearing 523,352 bushels.

Big Profit in Golden Fruit—A large acreage is planted to oranges than to any other fruit grown in Oroville county, Cal. A tree census taken by the County Horticultural Commissioner shows that there are approximately 800,000 trees in bearing and 16,418 trees are just coming into bearing. One acre of oranges can be made to produce 200 to 300 boxes, which, selling at \$2.50 a box, yields the grower from \$600 to \$700 per acre; \$30 per acre is the average cost of cultivation, pruning and irrigation.

Won \$750 Silver Cup—A silver cup, valued at \$750, was won by Thomas W. Steck, owner of one of the largest apple orchards in Frederick county, Va., at the American land show in New York for the best display of fifteen boxes of apples grown on his farm. He exhibited five boxes each of Newtown Pippins, Grimes' Golden and Staymen Wine-saps. Growers of apples representing every fruit-producing state east of the Mississippi river were in the competition, in which quality alone was considered. The judging was done by Prof. A. T. Van Deman, formerly of the United States Agricultural De-

partment, who is one of the most noted apple experts in the United States. The prize won by Mr. Steck is said to be the most valuable ever given at an apple show in this country, and the competition was keen.

Tennessee Orchards—There are over 5,000 orchards in Tennessee, many of them containing 200 acres or more. From all of these orchards comes the same satisfactory report that the crop this year is the most bountiful the state has ever known. Tennessee has been on the roll for producing apples for many years, its yield being usually 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bushels per year. It is the original home of some of the best varieties in the United States. The largest orchards are in Lauderdale, Maury and Rhea counties. There are important commercial orchards in Madison, Gibson, Franklin, Davidson, Sumner and Hamilton counties. The mountains of East Tennessee offer the finest opportunities for growing the best apples on the market.

Washington Orchards—The total quantity of orchard fruits produced in 1909 was 4,245,000 bushels, valued at \$4,274,000. Apples contributed more than one-half of this quantity, plums and prunes most of the remainder. The production of grapes in 1909 amounted to 1,704,000 pounds, valued at \$51,412, and that of nuts to 65,441 pounds, valued at \$3,522.

The production of all orchard fruits together in 1909 was 259.6 per cent. more than that in 1899, and the production of grapes also increased. The value of orchard fruits increased from \$999,000 in 1899 to \$4,274,000 in 1909, and that of grapes from \$27,242 in 1899 to \$51,412 in 1909. The strawberry crop of 1909 was valued at \$530,000.

At the Indiana apple show, W. R. Palmer, of Purdue University, used a plate glass box and a barrel with plate glass ends to show how each apple should be packed.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

PEACH SEED

Special inducement offered to clear up a few lots in the mountains.

Full particulars on request

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO.

Pomona, N. C.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

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ANGERS, - FRANCE,
Grower and Exporter of

Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Tree Seedlings, Rose Stocks, Shrubs, Vines and Conifers for Nursery Planting

Information regarding stock, terms, prices, etc. may be had on application to Mr. Detriche's sole representative for the United States and Canada:

JACKSON & PERKINS CO.

Newark, New York.

THE GRIESA NURSERIES LAWRENCE, KAN.

ARE offering for the spring trade a full line of Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Roses, Grape Vines and Ornamental Trees.

The Cherry and Plum are grown in our nurseries in the Genesee Valley near Dansville, N. Y., and are exceptionally well grown.

Write for Prices and Catalogue

Something New in Wood TREE LABELS

Iron or Copper Wire, Printed, Painted or Plain. We furnish the standard size of printed tree labels

PRINTED ON BOTH SIDES

at the same price now paid for those printed on one side. We also have a NEW BLANK LABEL so wired that they cannot drop off. We manufacture Nursery Row Markers, Pointed Labels and Green Tapering Plant Supports.

Our Capacity is such that we Guarantee Prompt Shipments.

Write for samples and prices giving estimate of number wanted

ALLEN-BAILEY TAG CO. INC.

DANSVILLE,

Franklin St.

NEW YORK

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WESTERN

By E. J. HOLMAN, Secretary
Leavenworth, Kan.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Western Association of Nurserymen was held at Kansas City, Mo., December 11-12. President E. S. Welch in the chair who called to order a full house and at once we were at work in a way typical of the system and success of the Mt. Arbor proprietor. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Applications for membership were read from Cooper & Rodgers, Winfield, Kan.; T. P. Oliver, Topeka Kan.; The Ince Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.; Baker Bros., Ft. Worth, Texas; Jim Parker, Tecumseh, Okla.; Durant Nursery Co., Durant, Okla.; W. P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City and Neosho, Mo., and referred to the committee on membership and by them recommended to admission, their election succeeding.

The following members were present: Alabama Nursery Co., Delta, Col.; H. F. Bente, Leavenworth, Kan.; E. P. Bernardin, Parsons, Kan.; C. W. Carman, Lawrence, Kan.; Des Moines Nursery Co., Des Moines, Iowa; The Elmhurst Nurseries, Argentine, Kan.; C. C. Elwell, Kansas City, Mo.; B. E. Fields & Son, Fremont, Neb.; The Fraser Nursery Co., Huntsville, Ala.; German Nurseries, Beatrice, Neb.; Graham Nursery Co., Mechanicsville, Iowa; T. E. Griesa, Lawrence, Kan.; Harrison Nursery Co., York, Neb.; Holman Bros., Leavenworth, Kan.; Holsinger Bros., Rosedale, Kan.; Humphrey Nurseries, Humphrey, Neb.; Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Huntsville, Ala.; Kansas City Nurseries, Kansas City, Mo.; Kelsey Nurseries, St. Joseph, Mo.; D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Iowa; J. A. Lopeman, Enid, Okla.; Marshall Bros., Arlington, Neb.; Mt. Hope Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.; C. W. Murphy, Lawrence, Kan.; National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.; New Haven Nurseries, New Haven, Mo.; Sedgwick Nurseries, Sedgwick, Kan.; Sherman Nursery Co., Charles City, Iowa; M. H. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.; J. H. Skinner & Co., Topeka, Kan.; Southwestern Nursery Co., Okemah, Okla.; F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.; Stark Bros., N. & Co., Louisiana, Mo.; L. R. Taylor & Sons, Topeka, Kan.; Texas Nursery Co., Sherman, Texas; Watrous Nursery Co., Des Moines, Iowa; Waxahachie Nursery Co., Waxahachie, Texas; H. J. Weber & Sons Nursery Co., Nursery, Mo.; Wellington Nurseries, Wellington, Kan.; E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Iowa; G. L. Welch & Co., Fremont, Neb.; A. Willis & Co., Ottawa, Kan.; Youngers & Co., Geneva, Neb.; J. W. Schuette & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Treasurer's report showed receipts \$676.40; expenditures \$469.48; balance \$206.92; the same audited and approved.

Committees and Reports

The following committees were appointed: Membership, R. J. Bagby, J. A. Lopeman and W. S. Griesa; nominations, P. Youngers, E. R. Taylor and J. F. Schuette; resolutions, W. P. Stark, E. P. Bernardin and George Holsinger; auditing, L. C. Stark, W. G. Merkle and W. A. Harrison.

12:30 p. m. and a call to lunch adjournment was had and some seventy nurserymen and ladies repaired to specially prepared tables to enjoy the Coates House famous cuisine.

2:30 p. m. President Welch raps for order and asks of committee on nominations whose recommendations were followed in the choice of officers for the ensuing year as follows: F. A. Weber, president; W. S. Griesa, vice-president; E. J. Holman, secretary and treasurer. Executive committee: F. H. Stannard, W. P. Stark, J. W. Hill, W. C. Reed and Herbert Chase.

Preliminaries now disposed of, President E. S. Welch read his address. Mr. Welch reviewed the past history of the association, commended the present condition and sees an optimistic future for the Western Association.

Prof. Hunter's report on national legislation followed by W. P. Stark in a cognate topic was of great interest and satisfaction as it related the effort that has after so many years given us a beginning of safe and sane federal legislation. The Association sentiment was: Well done, good and faithful servants.

Peter Youngers reported progress on state inspection laws, showing that he had been busy; that there was much yet to do before the many obstacles were removed and satisfactory laws secured.

In the matter of expence in bills presented it was moved by W. P. Stark that bills be allowed at the discretion of the chairman of the legislative committee when he feels he has funds to spare.

Many Trade Topics

J. H. Skinner spoke on experimental work. M. E. Chandler read an interesting paper on ornamentals. E. P. Bernardin gave sound directions on the proper way to make tree boxes so they can be opened and refilled with the least injury; also the importance of paper lining.



E. J. HOLMAN, Leavenworth, Kan.
Secy. Western Assn. Nurserymen

George Holsinger read a valuable paper from Charles Sizemore on transportation. Jim Parker and J. A. Lopeman spoke of a shortage of apple and other nursery stock for spring trade.

G. A. Marshall, on the Ben Davis apple, does not think the time has come to eliminate it in orchard and nursery; but with A. J. Brown and others is constantly reducing the plant of this variety, Black Ben and Gano superseding it to a great extent.

L. C. Stark read a paper on the future of the nursery business the text of which was to increase the planting of trees the use of fruit must be popularized until it became a staple food in every household. This and other papers will appear in the trade journals and will be found full of interest.

Dishonorable Salesmen

At the third session second day, C. C. Mayhew, from his brief practical paper on promising new fruits and the nurserymen's duty toward them, said: "From a nurseryman's standpoint there are no promising new fruits, as the courts do not protect the originator and brother nurserymen, tear down such work and cheapen it by cutting prices and encouraging or ignoring shady work done by salesmen." After a spirited discussion, the following resolution was presented by C. W. Murphy: That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to devise ways and means by which dishonorable salesmen may be apprehended, punished and prevented from continuing in the sale of nursery stock. The resolution carried and the following committee was appointed to report at the next annual meeting: G. A. Marshall, E. P. Bernardin and C. W. Murphy.

Herbert Chase, on the question of irrigated stock being grown better and cheaper, thought the higher up and nearer Heaven with plenty of water and a good climate approximate perfection in all things were attained. Mr. Chase lives in the mountain valleys of Colorado.

R. J. Bagby was taken ill during the meeting and F. A. Weber took his topic, "A Safe Sure Ornamental Hedge Plant for the Middle West." Mr. Weber said for lower hedges Berberis Thunbergi but for higher hedges thought we should have to find it in the Ligustrum family and mentioned Iboat and Amurens as the extra hardy sorts, and though Ovalifolium top killed some years in part of the territory, yet the roots were so full of vitality that the hedge soon restored.

The Portland Meeting

The Portland meeting was introduced by C. J. Ferguson and though the meeting is seven months hence members are planning a tour of the Pacific Coast in conjunction therewith. Here closes at 1:20 p. m. the two days' convention, the largest and most profitable of any hitherto held. The Western Association gathers added strength and momentum with the years and with the proposed amendment of A. J. Brown to Section 2 of the Constitution enlarging the scope of membership, it will receive an added impetus to a greater growth.

Convention Sidelights

Noticeable was the increased number of visitors. Prof. Haseman, state entomologist of Missouri, was a busy man. Many members' wives accompanied them and Messrs. Cambell and Garbrant were pleasant visitors of the Fruit Grower.

The following committee on Tariff was appointed by President F. A. Weber: W. P. Stark, F. H. Stannard, J. W. Hill. Legislative Committee to be supplied, responsive to a resolution presented by C. C. Mayhew and adopted to wit: That a committee of three on new legislation be appointed whose duty it shall be to work with the entomologists and nurserymen of the states west of Mississippi river with a view of writing fair sane, reasonable and uniform laws for the various states and amending the various laws as they now stand so that as nearly as possible they may all be alike.

Final resolutions were adopted as follows:

"The Western Nurserymen's Association in annual convention assembled hereby express our pleasure at so large an attendance and so interesting a meeting. With the additions to our organization of recent years have come increased social pleasures and the enthusiasm that members beget. This our largest meeting has been exceedingly interesting and consequently valuable.

"The success of our meeting has of course been largely due to the officers who have been both efficient and faithful, to them we offer our sincere thanks.

"To Prof. S. J. Hunter and Mr. W. P. Stark we are deeply grateful for their efforts and success in securing sane congressional legislation in the interests of American Nurserymen.

"To Mr. Peter Youngers we express our thanks for his work in handling the Reed case in Colorado and for his efforts in securing financial aid from the American Association. The Coates House management has been kind and attentive to us while here and helped to make pleasant our stay in recognition of which we hereby express our appreciation.

"We believe that our society and business relations could be benefited by an extension of our limits territorially and we recommend that changes to our constitution in this respect be made. We recommend that the secretary keep a register of all visitors to the meetings of the association and that all persons in attendance be required to register.

"We are proud of the splendid annual report of our president and we heartily endorse his position relative to increasing the good feeling between nurserymen and fruit-growers, believing that this happy condition can be developed by publishing this message we recommend that copies of it be submitted to trade and fruit journals for publication.

ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

President's Address

E. S. WELCH, Shenandoan, Ia.

As this is our twenty-third anniversary, a short history of our Association might be of interest to our members.

A movement was started to form the Western Association of Nurserymen in 1890. The organization was completed at the meeting held January 6th, 1891, at Kansas City, Missouri. H. T. Kelsey was elected president, R. H. Blair vice-president, and Frank Worcester, Ft. Scott, Kansas, secretary and treasurer. Col. Pearsall was elected secretary and treasurer at the Topeka meeting in January, 1892, and served in this capacity until 1900, after which our present worthy secretary has served for a period of twelve years.

Membership Twenty Years Ago

Membership at the time of Kansas City meeting, as shown by Secretary's minutes, at meeting held July 14th, 1891, was as follows: Hart Pioneer Nurseries, Kelsey & Co., A. C. Griesa & Bro., D. S. Lake, J. A. Bayless, Blair & Kaufman, G. J. Carpenter Co., Taylor Bros., Omaha, Nebraska, Youngers & Co., Blair & Tippie, Bush Sons & Meissner, Lewis Williams, A. H. Griesa, John Mentch, William Cutter & Son, L. R. Taylor of the firm of Taylor, Peters & Skinner, became member at this meeting, making the sixteenth firm represented. At the present time, we have sixty-three firms represented, a good, healthy growth.

Our presidents have been as follows: H. T. Kelsey, elected in 1891, continuing as president until the time of his death in 1895; D. S. Lake succeeding him, being elected December 17th, 1895, followed by A. L. Brooke, elected at the summer meeting 1896, serving until 1903; followed by F. H. Stannard, Peters Youngers, A. Willis. E. P. Bernardin, A. J. Brown, J. H. Skinner and George A. Marshall.

There are but few of the charter members left, although many of the same firms are represented by their successors. Twenty years brings many changes. During this period death has invaded our ranks and removed a number of our most faithful members. I think that the good accomplished by the organization fully justifies the wisdom of its organizers, and that it has a greater opportunity for future work.

Federal and State Laws

You are all familiar with the action of this Association at our last meeting with reference to a federal law, governing import shipments, and the able efforts of our legislative committee, composed of W. P. Stark and Prof. S. J. Hunter, towards securing the enactment by Congress of a federal inspection and quarantine law. There are, of course, differences of opinion among nurserymen throughout the U. S., as to the wisdom of our action; but I believe the law will be wisely and sanely administered by the Federal Horticultural Board, and that good results will follow its administration.

Nurserymen should co-operate with the inspectors in securing the inspection of all import stock, at destination, and in keeping their own premises free from dangerous insects and disease.

There will be many state legislatures in session during the ensuing winter, and no doubt, many new laws will be proposed. Our members in the various states should take an active interest in all legislation, working to secure uniform state laws, and against the enactment of laws that will prevent the free movement of nursery products between the various states.

In some states, the inspection laws do not protect the nurseryman's premises from infectious diseases that spread from neglected orchard trees. This condition should be remedied, and such neglected trees should not be permitted to stand as a menace to horticultural interests generally.

Tariff on Seedlings

Tariff revision will be taken up by Congress during the ensuing year; as president-elect Wilson has announced that he in-

tends to call Congress in extraordinary session next April, to revise the tariff. This is a question of vital interest to the membership of our Association, and one that should be given attention.

It is possible an effort will be made to have the duty removed from apple seedlings and other fruit tree stocks. This would practically destroy the business of growing apple seedlings in the United States, commercially.

Our American nurserymen, with high priced labor, land, and seed, could not compete with the foreign growers. This is especially true because the foreign stocks are quite generally grown by small farmers, the family doing most of the work. Judging by the cost of other fruit tree stocks, after American competition was eliminated, there would be no saving to the consumer, as the



F. H. STANNARD, Ottawa, Kan.
Chairman Exec. Committee, W. A. N.

foreign nurserymen seem to be able to regulate or control prices. I would recommend the appointment of a tariff committee by this Association, to co-operate with the tariff committee of the American Association.

More Uniform Prices

There are but few callings where competitors meet in friendly council and exchange ideas and experiences so freely as do the nurserymen. However, there should be more uniformity in both wholesale and retail prices, so that each may receive the full benefit of his labor and investment. There is too much of a tendency among nurserymen, where there appears to be a surplus in any line of stock, to demoralize prices. Many of us are overlooking the fact that such unbusiness-like methods frequently keep prices below cost of production; until there is an actual shortage, when prices advance to an excessive rate. Such conditions are detrimental to all branches of the business, creating an unstable market and tempting many inexperienced men to embark into growing stock, who in turn help to bring about the condition we should strive to avoid.

In other words, we as nurserymen, are operating along crude lines in this respect, and are not keeping pace with the progress made in most other lines of business.

Salesmen and Plantings

I think nurserymen will generally agree with me, that in selling stock at retail through agents, more honorable business methods are being followed, and that our patrons have more confidence than formerly in the nursery salesman. There is still room for improvement. We should all discourage disreputable methods of securing business, and exert our influence towards bringing the business to a higher plane. Crooked methods of agents or others in securing business reacts against us all, discouraging planting, and bringing the nursery business in disrepute.

The ever-changing and shifting business conditions makes it a difficult problem for the nurserymen to decide what to plant. For several years there has been a boom in orchard planting. The profits of some of the most successful orchardists have been advertised nation-wide by promoters, magazines, and horticultural publications. As a result an unprecedented demand was created for some lines of stock, and nurserymen were unable to grow fast enough to supply the demand, and many new growers embarked in the business expecting to reap a fortune. A reaction always follow a boom of this kind, as it creates an unhealthy condition, and many nurserymen without an established trade get caught with a surplus of stock that is difficult to market. With this condition facing us in some lines of stock, the question of what to plant for the market two or three years hence is a difficult one.

Grow a Well-Balanced Stock

My advice is to grow a well-balanced stock of the staple, hardy lines of nursery stock, that are always in demand, and avoid overplanting. It is better to grow less than you can sell, than a surplus.

We are citizens of the greatest nation in the world, and as nurserymen have a responsible place to fill in the proper development of our country, and should strive to live up to our opportunities. While there always will be many obstacles to overcome, in my judgment, the nursery business has a bright future, for with the growth and development of our country there will be an ever-increasing demand for our products and those who plant wisely and produce stock of high quality, will not fail to find a profitable market.

In closing, I wish to urge all the members of our Association to attend the meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen, at Portland, next June. I anticipate one of the best meetings in the history of the association, and besides you will get the benefit of one of the grandest scenic trips in the world.

Eastern Fruit Growers

The Eastern Fruit Growers' Association, representing horticultural societies of the states of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware and Pennsylvania, at a meeting in Washington, December 17th decided to carry before the Inter-State Commerce Commission the fight for lower freight rates for fruit products to Southern points.

Members of this association wish to invade the South with their apples. They are hampered in developing business by the present rates, and arrangements were made to retain a lawyer to carry their contention before the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

The association was attended by more than 50 delegates. Among those from Maryland were E. P. Cohill of Hancock; E. J. Oswald, of Chewsville, and Prof. Thomas Symonds, of the Maryland Agricultural College. S. L. Lupton, of Winchester, Va., the president, presided, and Secretary Nat C. Frame recorded the proceedings.

The Smith bill to establish a Federal division of markets; the Lever bill, to provide Federal funds for agricultural extension work, and movements looking to revising of fruit crop reporting methods, closer inspection of nursery stock from foreign countries, and closer co-operation between fruit growers and their sales agents in the cities were indorsed.

Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, and Congressman Lever, of South Carolina, addressed the association.

The Christmas pool of California oranges closed December 12 and a total of 225 cars were shipped from Redlands. This was seventy-five cars short of the estimate, for the reason that the pickers were kept out of the groves three days by the high winds. The fruit sent out was of the best quality and several of the cars went to Canada.

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COMMERCIAL HORTICULTURE

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Drafts on New York, or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., January, 1913

The total value of New Jersey's nursery products, flowers, plants, fruits and nuts, for a single year is \$8,874,800, according to a U. S. census bulletin.

H. M. Gilbert, wealthy rancher of the Yakima valley, Wash., has arranged with the Hamburg-American Company to exchange a carload of apples worth \$1,800 for a trip abroad.

Webster, Texas growers have learned from California growers to wrap their young orange trees in Egyptian wheat for winter protection. This winter clothing for orange trees is a new idea.

Twenty carloads of big red apples from the Yakima, Wash., valley were shipped recently to Mexico City on a rush order. This opens an entirely new market for Washington apples.

Last fall some apple growers in the Wenatchee, Wash. district offered \$1 for every wormy apple found by the packers. Some cheerful owners offered to eat all the worms found by the packers.

With due respect to the enterprise of the management of the National Apple show at Spokane, it may be asked if the name is not a misnomer, inasmuch as only six states were represented in the exhibits: Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Colorado, Pennsylvania and British Columbia.

The Land and Apple show demonstrated to the people of Michigan and elsewhere the wonderful productiveness of Michigan soil. It showed them that for from \$25 to \$30 an acre they can buy land in Michigan that is better than western land for which they would have to pay as high as \$500 an acre.

It is proposed to catalogue every fruit-bearing tree or plant in Missouri, giving information in regard to age, quality, distance from other trees, methods of cultivation, soil formation and other data interesting to fruit men. The information will be published by the department and distributed.

Fruit Growing and Nurseries

It has been the province of *American Fruits* alone in the nursery trade to preach the gospel of the community of interests of the nurserymen and the fruit growers. Over and over and over we have declared that these interests are identical.

Yet there still be some who ask: Is *American Fruits* a nursery trade paper? The editor of this magazine published the first issue of the first nursery trade journal in America. That was in 1893. The nurserymen never had had a trade journal—many of them did not know its meaning. It has been a long campaign of education that we have waged. But by common usage it is expected that the editor will keep always at least one step in advance and point the way. Again and again have we seen put into practice what we long have urged. Nurserymen are leaders in the most important horticultural societies. Many nurserymen are fruit growers on a large scale. The columns of *American Fruits* teem with items on fruit growing as well as on progress in nursery rows.

And now the California Association of Nurserymen has decided to affiliate with the California Fruit Growers' Association! Verily, all that we have pleaded for in the co-operation of nurseries, arboriculture and commercial horticulture, for which *American Fruits* stands solidly and independently—nationally and internationally—has come to pass.

Extending Ornamental Lists

For the past two decades particularly, a trying-out process has been carried on at the Harvard University Arboretum to prove the hardiness, adaptability and value of forest trees and fruit-bearing trees sought with much labor in far remote countries. As the result, new species have been made available and a rich arboreal literature has been acquired. To the long and arduous work of procuring and scientifically testing these new species is now to be added the important task of making more generally known the results and bringing the new flora within the reach of the landholder; in other words, bridging the gap between science and practical culture. This important work means inestimable benefit to the present as well as future generations. It is worthy of Harvard University and its far-famed botanic gardens, and will fittingly crown the lifework of Dr. Charles R. Sargent, the eminent scientist who for more than three decades has been the director of the Arnold Arboretum.

Freight Traffic Manager

Without doubt the subject of a traffic manager to work in the interests of the American Association of Nurserymen will come before the Portland convention. For months *American Fruits* has been discussing this question editorially and in the columns of this magazine have appeared several communications on the topic. Much may be gained by discussion of this and similar subjects before the trade in the interim between conventions. It is for just such purpose that *American Fruits* long ago established its Round Table department. Our readers are invited to use it freely.

A traffic manager capable and energetic, could undoubtedly be secured by the American Association at a salary of \$2,500. If

to this were added \$600 for stenographer and \$400 for traveling expenses, the total of \$3,500 could be met by making annual membership dues in the Association \$10. Probably every member of the Association who does much shipping is overcharged each year considerably more than the difference between membership dues at \$5 and at \$10. A member has just recovered a claim for \$138 for stock shipped and instructions not followed. Those who have had experience with such an organization as the National Freight Bureau say they prefer a special representative of the Association. A freight traffic bureau offers to audit a freight bill for \$10 and asks fifty per cent of all the refund secured. Out of a refund of \$100 the bureau would get \$10 and \$50, leaving \$40 for the nurseryman. In the spring and fall shipping seasons all over the country the saving by having a special representative of the Association would be great.

Increasing Nursery Demand

A discouraged orchardist is not in a receptive mood when approached on the subject of buying nursery stock. On the other hand, the orchardist who has been successful looks favorably upon a suggestion to extend his plantings. For these reasons the nurseryman is directly interested in the notes and articles in *American Fruits* on commercial orcharding. George W. Melcher, of Bally, Pa., last year found the trees in one of his orchards badly infested with San Jose scale, and it was not believed that they would live. Mr. Melcher reduced them one-half in height and then gave them a thorough spraying. They were sprayed again last March with lime and sulphur solution, for the control of scale insects; and then with arsenate of lead in May for the securing of apples free from worms.

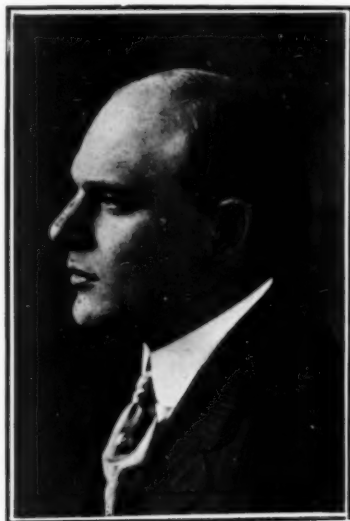
The result of this treatment was a crop of perfect apples. Five trees of the Fallwater variety, which in 1911 yielded but three pecks of fruit, produced this year 20 bushels of perfect apples. From one of these trees five bushels were picked. This makes demand for more nursery stock.

What Is a No. 1 Apple?

At the recent convention of the Ontario, Canada Fruit Growers' Association, P. J. Carey, Dominion Government packing and orchard demonstrator, discussed the question, "What Constitutes a No. 1 Apple?" He dwelt on the troubles that many packers have in making selections of the different grades defined by law. One difficulty that often confronts the packer occurs at times when his apples are not high grade, and this influences him to put inferior apples in packages intended for a higher grade. According to the speaker, a No. 1 apple must have character, good size and good color for the variety. Three degrees of No. 1's are recognized by the inspectors—perfect in all particulars, good all-round and barely passable, the latter being fruit that cannot be turned down, but much below the ideal. Packers should strive to be in the perfect class.

The inspectors place a minimum size of a Spy, for instance, at 2½ inches in diameter, but it must possess every other qualification. Green and half-colored samples of this size cannot be accepted. "Growers must increase the percentage of No. 1's in the orchards by better growing methods," said Mr. Carey, "and then there will be no danger of improper grading."

Men of the Hour—"American Fruits" Series



PROF. T. B. SYMONS, Secretary
Maryland Hort. Society. Active in Recent
"Maryland Week"



FRED A. HINES, President
Developing 6000 Acre Fig Orchard near
Clovis, Cal.



ERNEST H. WILSON, Botanist
Who Brought Seventy-five New Species of
Trees from China

Effect of Tariff on American Trees

Editor American Fruits:

The November issue of *American Fruits* calls attention to the proposal to have Congress remove the duty on foreign stock. Possibly this is one of the directions which may be taken by the efforts to revise the tariff. To take from the nursery trade which needs protection and give to those industries that need it less, evidently was the result of the last tariff revision. Everybody who is interested in trees, whether as a seller or buyer of trees or plants or through enjoyment of the beauty of healthy tree and plant life, ought to raise his voice in emphatic protest.

It is hardly necessary to go into the usual commercial arguments for protection. Readers of *American Fruits* understand them perfectly. The real American grower wants to be protected from the competition of cheap imported stock. The importer and plant broker on the other hand would rather carry on a nice little commission business than go in earnest into the much more serious business of raising nursery stock. He therefore wishes to have foreign stock and foreign species used as much as possible to supplant American species and American grown plants.

If this were only a commercial question there would still be a strong argument against allowing a very important American industry to be seriously injured by cheap competition and by substitution. But there is much more than a mere commercial question involved. The interests of the purchaser and the interests of tree and plant life and success are very deeply concerned.

The foreign species and stock are much less promising of results than is American. In the first place such matter is necessarily long out of the ground and its vitality must inevitably be depleted. It may live, but it cannot be expected to take hold and thrive as freshly dug material will do. The vast, cumulative evidence of American nurserymen and estate owners proves this beyond question.

Again foreign species do not do as well

under American conditions as American plants. The European Birch, Norway Spruce, Scotch and Austrian Pines, and the like, for example, are far less successful than American Paper or Canoe Birch, Red and White Pines, or White and Douglas Spruce. American soil and American climate give best results from American trees. The purchaser as a rule does not know these facts. He may buy by price, or he may even be led to pay an American price for a foreign tree.

A last and most important consideration is the damage to our American tree and plant life from the importation of foreign trees and plants with a different heredity and development under different biological conditions. One can never tell what diseases or parasites may be introduced or what their effect may be when let loose in new conditions. The deadly and dreaded chestnut blight, introduced on Japanese chestnuts, is not particularly dangerous in Japan. It threatens most alarming results in the United States. The brown-tail and gypsy moths, both foreign diseases, are much more destructive in America than in the lands of their origin. While we are getting hysterical over these moth pests New York imports the White Pine blister rust and a new danger develops.

The moral of it all is American trees and plants for American land. The imported stock should by all means be kept out, not only as a commercial measure, but even more as a defensive and hygienic measure. If we must have foreign varieties we have all the land and climate of Europe somewhere in these extensive United States, and we will soon, under a sane protective tariff, have American labor and produce them.

FREDERICK W. HAMILTON.

For the best record made by a pecan grove of ten acres or more, the committee of the National Nut Growers' Association has awarded the first prize to John I. Parker, of Thomasville, Ga.

Nurserymen Favor Present Tariff

At a meeting of the Eastern Nurserymen's Association held at Rochester, December 11, 1912, there was a general discussion on the subject of tariff, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Chairman of the Tariff Committee, Irving Rouse, be instructed to make every possible effort to keep the present duty unchanged."

William C. Barry was re-elected president, C. H. Hawks vice-president, and William Pitkin secretary.

Other States Might Copy

To fix the attention of farmers, and indeed of all persons, upon the fact that population in this country is outgrowing production and that farming is the most important industry, the Texas Industrial Congress last January offered a series of cash prizes for the best yields of corn and cotton in the state this year. The prizes aggregate \$10,000 and are to be given to induce farming under scientific methods in full confidence that intelligent farming means profitable farming. The plan met instant approval and resulted in offers of \$25,000 more in prizes by business men and commercial organizations in nearly every agricultural county of Texas. More than ten thousand persons are competing. The idea may well be given consideration in other states.

Highest Value for Fruit Growing

Each of the twelve denominations of parcel post stamps have a distinctive design. These designs are: One cent, "Post Office Clerk"; two cent, "City Carrier"; three cent, "Railway Postal Clerk"; four cent, "Rural Carrier"; five cent, "Mail Train"; ten cent, "Steamship and Mail Tender"; fifteen cent, "Automobile Service"; twenty cent, "Aeroplane Carrying Mail"; twenty-five cent, "Dairying"; seventy-five cent, "Harvesting"; one dollar, "Fruit Growing".

The stamps are 1 by 1½ inches and are all red.

The Future of the Nursery Business

An Address Delivered Before the Western Association of Nurserymen, at Kansas City, Mo., December 12th, by L. C. Stark, Vice-president of Stark Bro's. Nurseries & Orchards Co., Louisiana, Mo.

In considering the future of the nursery business, I shall not attempt to touch on subjects such as replacing, which has been widely discussed, nor will I attempt to say whether or not the nursery business will continue to be largely handled through salesmen, or will eventually become strictly a mail order proposition. Time alone can solve these problems. Also I shall not endeavor to forecast events, or make wild guesses or predictions as to what the future will bring forth. This we can only judge from the past. Future developments can not be foreseen, and any definite predictions I might make would be of little value and very uninteresting to this audience. Probably the next twenty-five years will be much the same as the last twenty-five years. The most marked difference, as I see it, is the renewed impetus the fruit industry as a whole has received by the "back to the land" movement. This movement, as you all well know, was originally a distinctly western idea and largely the result of western energy.

Western Development

Western orchardists have been progressing from the very beginning; their methods, judged by old horticultural standards, have been decidedly revolutionary, but these methods have made good and many sections are now following their lead—in fact, all sections have been more or less affected thereby. The western orchardists are to be congratulated on the part they have played in up-building and modernizing horticulture. Not only the orchardists, but also the western nurserymen, who have been, to a certain extent, the teachers and advisors of the western orchardists. Many, in fact, all of you, have contributed largely to the great advancement and renewed interest in horticulture which we have witnessed during recent years.

Review of the Past

In our endeavor to penetrate the future, it may be interesting to look behind us, for we find that American nurserymen have been leaders since the earliest history of our country. Away back in 1794 we find Wm. Prince at the head of a nursery of large proportions at Flushing, Long Island. In his catalogue for that year we find an assortment almost, if not quite, equal in size to that of any of the largest nurseries of modern times. We also find that Prince knew how to advertise, both at home and abroad, and as a consequence, he created a wide market for his products. His exportations went forth to Europe and many other foreign countries.

Upon closer investigation of the Prince nurseries, however, we find a marked absence of modern push and hustle. Scientific management, as known today, was a thing unheard of and its application unknown. On the contrary, our great nurseries of the present time are well systematized and are run on a scientific basis, probably equal to that of the best institutions of this country.

Past vs. Present

In comparing the lists of our modern nurseries to the lengthy lists of Wm. Prince, issued in 1794, we find no great difference in size, however, one feature is conspicuous: Our modern nurseries list more varieties of great worth and fewer sorts of question-

able value. Without fear of contradiction, I may safely say that the tendency of the better nurserymen today is to grow only the best varieties with less regard to the demand, and this is as it should be. The nurseryman should be the dependable advisor of the planter. He should not grow, or sell to his customer, any stock that will not give satisfaction and full value received.

Possibilities of the Future

Many leading nurseries have now reached such a point in their internal organization that there is slight room for radical improvement or advancement. In planning for the future, we must look beyond the confines of our own business; we must look to the creation of a larger market for our products. This, we believe, is the one great opportunity which the future holds for us. Along these lines we must work out our salvation for the future success of the nursery business. There is only one way to increase to any marked extent the planting of trees and that is to largely increase the consumption of fruit.

(To be continued.)

Many Trees Will Never Bear

For the purpose of studying the possibilities of the Yakima Valley, Prof. C. P. Close, of the division of pomology, Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., recently visited Wenatchee, Wash. He was a judge at the Spokane National Apple Show and is taking advantage of his first trip to the Northwest to visit every apple district in Washington, Idaho and Oregon.

Professor Close, who was deeply impressed by the Wenatchee exhibit at the Spokane show, believes there is no need to fear an overproduction of apples and other fruits. The statistics of his office, he declared, show that there is a constant decrease of apple production, because orchards of the East appear to be dying out more rapidly than trees are coming into bearing in the Northwest.

"Millions of trees are being planted in the Northwest, but many of these will never come into bearing," he said, "because many young orchards are in control of promoters who have no other interest than to sell the land. Therefore, I do not look for a vast increase of production. Prices to consumers doubtless will be cut a full third."

"Signs of the times point to organization of a Consumers' League and a Producers' League, the effect of which will be to destroy absolutely the middleman's profit. These leagues will cover not only the handling of apples, but all kinds of produce, for the producer of everything the human family eats is now getting 35 cents out of the dollar which the consumer pays."

Michigan Prize Winners

At the Michigan apple show at Grand Rapids, out of a total of 20 boxes of apples entered in competition by the Northport Fruit Growers' Association, 14 were awarded prizes. The awards include five first places, on one box each of Kings, Snows, Greenings, Seek-no-further, and Alexanders; four second places, one a five-box exhibit of Baldwins, one one-box exhibits of Wagners, Snows and Starks, and one third place on one box, Wagners. According to

Rev. A. Bentall, formerly pastor of the Northport Congregational church, and now secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association, the awards were amply sufficient to cover the expense of shipping the display, erecting it, paying for space, and the hotel and transportation bills of the secretary, who was in charge. Besides this exhibit, the association had an American flag designed in apples, covering a space 8x12 feet, and including 1,575 apples. The association had a carload of 165 barrels of fruit in the city, of which the exhibit was a part.

Plant More Apple Trees

All prognostications of overproduction of apples is set at naught by Allen B. Katkammer, of Farmington, N. Y., who said at the Ontario county, N. Y., Fruit Growers Association meeting: "The planting of apple trees should go steadily forward until enough have been set out to furnish each boy and girl and man and woman with at least three good apples to eat daily, from the first of October until the first of the following April. This alone would take over three bushels of apples for each person of our population and would require over 300,000,000 bushels of apples each winter, an amount which is double that of the average yearly production of the United States for the last dozen years. And this not taking into account the apples which should be used in sauces, pies, dumplings, and in other tasteful and healthful ways, nor the thousands of barrels sent to foreign countries."

"This is my answer to the fear expressed by some growers, who are aware of the fact that for the last ten years nurserymen have been unable to fully meet the demand for trees, that when the young orchards come into bearing, apples will then not be worth the gathering. The real danger to fruit growing is, in my opinion, not in overproduction but in under-consumption."

"Difficulties in the way of greatest profit in fruit growing seem to be of three kinds. First, improper and careless picking, grading and packing. Second, lack of knowledge of where, how, and when to sell, and third, inadequate education of the consuming public as to the pleasure and health resulting from the habit of fruit eating. I wish particularly to press home the thought of educating the public to eat fruits. This may be done by appealing to the eye, the taste and the health."

The Northern Montana Horticultural society at its annual meeting last month at Great Falls, recommended for planting in northern Montana the following varieties of apples: Yellow Transparent, Duchess of Oldenburg, Okabena, Hibernial, Charlamof, Patten's Greening, Wealthy, Longfield and Melinda, in the order of their ripening.

E. A. Smith, in that sprightly little publication, *The Jewell Bulletin*, which he edits, says: "The salesman who does not lay his plans for the future, who works hit or miss, who does not push his business in fair weather, looking forward to the dull period which comes with every year, will find himself stranded in the middle of a bridge that has no financial support."

LITERATURE

The winter wholesale price list of the Mount Arbor Nurseries, E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia., is one of the most practical in that it gives a working list of desirable varieties, simply classified and priced in hundred and thousand lots, and gives definite information as to root grafts, French fruit tree stocks apple grafts and scions, etc., with illustrations of whole and piece-root grafts and apple seedlings No. 1 and No. 2 in hundred bundles. Mr. Welch, besides making a specialty of apple seedlings and grafts, handles a wide variety of nurserymen's supplies.

Another of those catalogues that convey definite information about the nurseries in

question is that of the Davis County Nurseries, Roy, Utah. All the trees in these nurseries are grown by irrigation, one of the advantages of which is the ability to make growth in all seasons. The subjects of varieties, frost and other western conditions are treated intelligently and with due regard to the interests of the planter. The catalogue is neatly printed and illustrated.

The cover of the Turkey Creek Nurseries catalogue, MacLenny, Fla., is a lifelike reproduction of a pecan branch showing the opening burr and a cracked shell; also a stem of two oranges with leaves in natural colors. Within there is a particularly attractive assortment of oranges, pomelos, lemons, kumquats, peaches, plums, pears, persimmons, apples, crab apples, figs, apricots, quinces, huckleberries, grapes, walnuts, pecans, chestnuts, chinquapins, almonds, roses, magnolias, pampas grass, laurel, jessamine, honeysuckle, wistaria and tea plants.

We have an inquiry for copies of "Grapes of New York" and "Plums of New York," published by the New York State Experimental Station at Geneva. If any reader has these books for disposal he may advise the editor of this magazine.

An artist in a California garden only could have produced the handsome catalogue of the Claremont Nurseries, Claremont, Cal. In size, 7 3/4 x 10 3/4, and in general design, it is more elaborate than the average nursery catalogue; but the time and expense of preparing it must surely rebound to the benefit of the company; and the workmanship is a credit to the A. B. Morse Company, St. Joseph, Mich., nursery and seed catalogue printers. The rose is shown in its perfection and beautiful groupings of bay and baywood trees, climbing and trailing plants, wistaria-covered walls and porches, eucalyptus groves, orange groves, deciduous fruit and ornamental trees, palms, grapes and citrus fruits in profusion are depicted in half-tone engravings on enameled paper. The whole is conveniently indexed.

The proceedings of the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania for 1912, the fifty-third annual meeting are given in a 173-page book with illustrations. It is a valuable contribution to horticultural literature.

The Macmillan company, New York, has issued "Injurious Insects: How to Recognize and Control Them," by W. C. O'Kane, New Hampshire entomologist.

In an appropriate manner E. H. Balco, of the National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kansas, in his illustrated catalogue for 1913, directs attention to the advantages of planting nursery stock. The peculiar conditions confronting the buyer of nursery stock are set forth too, and the necessity for good faith on the part of the nurserymen is emphasized. In the purchase of most merchan-

dise the buyer sees what he is buying; he does not have to wait two or five years for it to develop. There is a page on "What Constitutes Tree Value" and another on the importance of paying a fair price for efficient service. This is all good business argument. The catalogue is well printed.

Texas threatens to bar California oranges in retaliation for quarantine against Texas nursery stock.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

RASPBERRY PLANTS

Golden Queen, St. Regis, Herbert, Eaton Perfection, Syracuse, Cuthbert, Early King and Marlboro, (Reds)—Columbian and Haymaker, (purple), Gregg, Kansas, Cumberland and Plum Famer, (black)—also in

BLACKBERRY PLANTS

I offer Blowers, Eldorado and Mercereau.

Also 2,000,000

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

40 Leading Varieties including my "Hundred Dollar" and "Money-maker."

100 Fine, Straight—8 to 10 Feet

SCHWEDLERI MAPLES

I raised this stock for the wholesale trade, and want your order. Write your want to

WICK HATHAWAY

Madison, Lake Co. OHIO

SCARFF'S PLANTS

Equal to Any
on the Market

Small Fruit Plants our specialty for 25 years

100,000 Transplanted Raspberry, Blackberry and Dewberry plants, fine for critical trade.

Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Horseradish, Asparagus, Rhubarb, etc. Hardwood cuttings and layers in large quantities. See our wholesale list before placing your order.

W. N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.

Silver Maple, California Privet and Purple Leaf Berberry in car lots.

SOUTHERN NURSERY CO.
Winchester, Tenn.

NOTICE

To all American Nurserymen and Seedsmen desiring to keep in touch with commercial horticulture in England and the continent of Europe. Your best means of doing this is to take in the

HORTICULTURAL ADVERTISER

Our circulation covers the whole trade in Great Britain and the cream of the European firms. Impartial reports of all novelties, etc. Paper free on receipt of 75 cents, covering cost of postage yearly. As the H. A. is a purely trade medium, applicants should, with the subscription, send a copy of their catalogue or other evidence that they belong to the nursery or seed trade.

Established 1883

A. & C. PEARSON, Lowdham, Nottingham, Eng.

APPLE SEED

A supply of nice fresh seed from 1912 crop

F. H. McFARLAND

Hyde Park

Vermont

36th YEAR

PAN HANDLE NURSERIES

SPRING OF 1913

We offer a Complete Line of Nursery Stock Consisting of

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach,
Grape, Currant, Gooseberry,
Small Fruits, Maple Norway,
Maple Schwedlerii, Maple Silver,
Poplar Carolina, Poplar Volga,
Elm American, Sycamore Oriental,
Sycamore American, Mountain Ash,
Box Alder, Althea, Hydrangea,
Barberries, Syringas, Weigelas,
Clematis, Honey Suckle, Wistaria,
Ampelopsis, Roses, Evergreens,
California Privet, Buxus, Weeping Trees,
Catalpa Speciosa Seedlings,
Black Locust Seedlings, Fruit Tree Stocks,
Catalpa Speciosa Seed

Our stock is well grown and graded and prices are such that it will pay you to investigate. Come and see us or write.

J. K. HENBY & SON
Greenfield, Ind.



RHODES DOUBLE CUT PRUNING SHEAR

Pat'd June 2, 1903.

RHODES MFG. CO.,
523 S. DIVISION AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE only pruner made that cuts from both sides of the limb and does not bruise the bark. Made in all styles and sizes. We pay Express charges on all orders. Write for circular and prices.

What an American Nurseryman Saw Abroad

GEORGE C. ROEDING, Fresno, Cal

SINCE MY return from Europe I have been asked how our conditions compare with those abroad. The answer to this can be summed up as follows: If the cost of living is higher, it is because we have been educated to want more and not because our food products are higher in price. In all that pertains to bodily comfort, there is absolutely no question but that we are far ahead of every country in Europe, but when it comes to civic improvements and in the matter of making people contented with the places in which they reside, we have many object lessons, from which we have much to learn and could well emulate in every growing city, before the encroachments of commercialism prevents the acquirement of plots of ground to be devoted to the development of breathing spots and adding to the beauties of our towns and cities. Every American who visits Europe is deeply impressed with the attention that is given to this particular feature, no matter where he may travel. Germany probably more than any other country has made most remarkable strides in the beautifying of her cities, and making them as attractive as possible for her people. This is where I landed, going to Bremen first and at different intervals during my travels I visited Berlin, Cassel, Erfurt, Munich, Nuremberg, Frankfort, Stuttgart, Dresden, Cothen, Quedlinburg, Hamburg.

Although by no means the order of my travels, but as I believe I can more intelligently make comparisons by considering each country by itself, I will follow this plan in my discussion. If there is any one thing that contributes to the bright green aspect of the country and cities of Germany, it is the rains which come at the most unexpected times, and are of such a common occurrence, that an umbrella is just about as necessary to maintain bodily comfort as a hat. Bremen is a most attractive city. It is difficult to realize that the park which winds its way through the very heart of the city, surrounded on both sides by business houses and residences can actually be what it is. Its magnificent specimen trees, vistas of lawns, formal gardens which seem to fit in so nicely wherever they have been placed, and the forest effects

which open up before you at most unexpected intervals, makes this park a most ideal one to my mind and of which this city has good reason to be proud. Bremen possesses many other parks but none of them have the charms of this one. I had the pleasure of visiting a ville, the home of one of my friends, and not far from the city



GEORGE C. ROEDING, Fresno, Cal

and in a walk through the country I was more than charmed by the effort made by all the owners of dwellings in this beautiful spot, not only to maintain the natural beauties of the forest growth, but also by adding to it by planting a variety of trees, shrubs, flowering plants, all of which contributed to make the place a veritable bower.

To fully realize what value the Germans place in forests, it is necessary to visit Halstenbeck, a suburb of Hamburg. Here there are over two thousand acres devoted to growing forest seedlings, and owned by six hundred different firms. The ground is of a loose, dark alluvial nature, and is admirably suited to the purpose. It is no exaggeration to say that seedlings of various varieties of Coniferous and Deciduous trees are grown by the hundreds of millions and practically all of this stock is planted in Germany. If land is not adapted to farming purposes, it is only a question of a short time when it is devoted to arboriculture.

When traveling through the country on the railroad trains, these forests from one year to twenty or thirty years old are noticeable features of the landscape. In spite of the fact that these properties are in the hands of private owners, the cutting down of the trees is controlled by the government which has a forester detailed to supervise this work. That the necessity of promoting the planting of forests is strongly imbedded in the minds of the owners of landed properties, is fully demonstrated by the tremendous demand for seedlings; the prices in recent years having advanced very materially and even with the immense stock grown by the nurserymen of Germany, there is deficiency, so French nurserymen engaged in growing this class of stock are drawn upon to make up the shortage.

Minnesota Horticulturists

The president of the Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn., Thomas E. Cashman, as president of the Minnesota Horticultural Society, presided over the forty-sixth annual meeting of that organization last month in the presence of more than five hundred members. Rev. C. S. Harrison, York, Neb., suggested as a slogan for nurserymen and horticulturists "Beauty is wealth." Build a house like a barn and nobody wants it, he said. Make it a poem in architecture and embellish the grounds and everybody wants it.

Small fruits held the center of the program in the afternoon. President McCully, a fruit grower of Maple Plain, gave a paper on "A Minnetonka Raspberry Field," and Uri Miller, of Brookpark, spoke on "Growing Fancy Strawberries." F. O. Wildhagen, a delegate from the Northeast Iowa Horticultural Society, talked on strawberry culture, and Charles F. Gardner, of Osage, Iowa, spoke on the everbearing strawberry as a commercial proposition. The cultivation of the everbearing strawberry was discussed by George J. Kellogg, of Lake Mills, Wis., and F. I. Harris closed the program with a paper on "Grapes for Home Gardens."

J. M. Underwood, Lake City, discussed winter protection of fruits; E. A. Smith, Lake City, crown grafting; Prof. N. E. Hansen and Charles Haralson new varieties for cold climates.

Thomas E. Cashman was re-elected president; George W. Strand, Taylor's Falls, treasurer; A. W. Latham, secretary. Wyman Elliott, only living charter member, is on the executive board. He is 79 years old.

Nurserymen of the South in many cases have been unable to supply the greatly increased demand for pecan trees.

The sales manager who does not look ahead, anticipate the crops, get his sales force organized and into working order, arrange for delivery and collection, anticipating where there may be trouble and preparing for it, will certainly come to grief and have a very poor showing to report at the end of the year. He must be continually crossing bridges before he reaches them. —E. A. Smith, Lake City, Minn.

The Oriental Nursery Co., Tacoma, Wash., has been organized to import bulbs, plants and seeds from Japan and China.



One-year Block of Apple Stock—T. E. Griesa, Lawrence, Kan.

A Two Thousand Acre Fig Orchard

The International Land Company, owning about 6,000 acres of land near Clovis, Cal., has begun active development of this property, and the first step in this work will be taken this month, when about 300 acres will be planted to figs. It has already planted about 360 acres to figs and 370 acres to vines.

Fred A. Hines, of Los Angeles, past imperial potentate of the Shriners of North America, is president of the company. It is the intention of the company to plant about 500 acres a year. About 2,000 acres of figs, in all, will be planted, making this the largest fig orchard in the world. The balance will be in vines.

Hines recently returned from a trip of five months, between Minneapolis, Montreal and Portland, Maine, completing the financial arrangements of the company, and announced that in the development of this land, more than one million dollars will be brought into the county. The work is not experimental, but permanent. George C. Roeding has been engaged as consulting expert, and will have complete charge of all planting.

Oregon Grown Trees MILTON NURSERY COMPANY

Wholesale and Retail

MILTON, OREGON

SURPLUS APPLE 1 and 2 year, choice stock. 1 yr. 3-4 and 4 ft. up grafts; 4-6 ft. buds leading varieties, Pacific Coast Standard grading. 2 YEAR 1-2-5-8; 5-8-11-16; 11-16 up, well branched and stocky, car lots. Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Spitzenburg, Yellow Newton (Albermarle Pippin), and other standard varieties.

Pear in Surplus. LOW FREIGHT RATE to EASTERN POINTS in CAR LOTS.

Our prices will enable Eastern Trade to use this stock. General Descriptive Catalog. A postal brings it to you. Prompt attention given all inquiries.

Established 1878

R. B. GRIFFITH, FREDONIA, N. Y.

Successor to Foster & Griffith

GROWER of GRAPEVINES, CURRANTS, GOOSE-BERRIES and RASPBERRIES. Just the best for wholesale and retail trade, and grown in the very best locality for root growing in the world.

PEACH TREES! PEACH TREES! ONE YEAR APPLE WHIPS!

One-year and June Buds

SPLENDID stock sold at live and let-live prices. Our facilities for growing stock are such that we cannot be undersold.

Very low prices in carlots

**TENNESSEE NURSERY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, TENN.**

T. J. Foster, of Scranton, Pa., head of the International Correspondence School, a multi-millionaire, is the guiding spirit of this undertaking, and other capitalists have been interested in the proposition. The work is not being done for the purpose of later dividing the land and selling it.

In its development, near Clovis, the International Land Company is the pioneer above the ditch. Water has been secured for all the work.

Personal

C. H. Parliament, Colville, Wash., proprietor of the Cedardale Nurseries, is about to retire from the nursery business and to remove from Colville.

W. S. Perrine, Centralia, is president and E. G. Mendenhall, Kinnmundy, secretary of the Southern Illinois Horticultural society.

C. M. Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind., is chairman of the committee in charge of the experimental orchard at Orleans, Ind.

James Madison of San Francisco, has been appointed manager of the new California Associated Raisin Company. The capital stock will be raised from \$400,000 to \$750,000 and the price for raisins has been fixed at 3 cents for all growers members and non-members.

John A. Page, Seneca, is president and C. C. McKay, Geneva, is secretary of the Ontario County, N. Y., Fruit Growers' Association.

W. B. Lloyd, secretary of the Illinois Horticultural Society, was seriously injured when he was struck by a Northern passenger train.

M. J. Wragg, Des Moines, was re-elected president and G. H. Van Houten, Lenox, secretary of the Southern Iowa Horticultural Society last month.

Otto Heineken, American representative of J. Heins' Sons, Halstenbek, Germany, is at the European headquarters personally inspecting the packing of fruit tree stock shipments to America which began in December. The American office in the Whitehall building, New York, is in the meantime in the charge of Mr. Heineken's brother.

New Jersey Horticulturists

Dr. Melville T. Cook state plant pathologist; Dr. Thomas J. Headlee, state entomologist, and Prof. M. A. Blake, state horticulturist, told a large audience at the 38th annual meeting of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, in New Brunswick last month, how to overcome the diseases of fruit trees and urged the growers to make New Jersey the greatest apple-producing state in the Union.

Joseph Barton, Marlton, was re-elected president; Howard G. Taylor, Riverton, sec-

retary. The place of next meeting was left to the new executive committee, consisting of Horace Roberts, of Morristown; Elias S. Black, of Little Silver; W. H. Reid, of Ten- nent; John H. Barclay, of Cranbury, and Albert T. Repp, of Glassboro.

In the awards for the best fruit exhibits, Middlesex county won the most prizes, and the distinction of being the best fruit-producing county in the state. John H. Barclay, of Cranbury, won 16 first awards for apples; Lemuel Black, of Hightstown, six firsts; Walter Scott, of Cranbury, two firsts; Mrs. Lemuel Black's canned fruits won first award.

New York State Fruits

Results of the agricultural census of New York state, just announced, show that 11,659 acres were devoted to the raising of flowers, plants and nursery products in 1909 and the output was valued at \$7,900,000. berries and loganberries were in the lead, currents ranking next. Total acreage of small fruits was 22,496; production 37,858,000 quarts, valued at \$2,875,000. Value of orchard fruits \$17,989,000; grapes, \$3,962,000.

The California Fruit Exchange secretary estimates the shipments from that state to total from 50,000 to 55,000 carloads to the east. The previous record was made two years ago, when 46,399 carloads were shipped.

The Jewell

Nursery Co.

Lake City, Minn.

Established 1868

1500 Acres

Specialties for Spring 1913

Norway and Carolina Poplar. 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-8, 8-10, 10-12 feet.

Box Elder, Ash, Elm Seedlings—all sizes

American Basswood and Soft Maple Trees.

100,000 Currants, red and white.

75,000 McIntosh, Jonathan, Bellflower, Winesap, etc. 2 year, fine stock.

Three year apple in all Hardy Varieties.

Three year Crab.

Yellow Dogwood, Snowball,
Hydrangea

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES
LET US PRICE YOUR GENERAL
WANT LIST

APPLES, one year grafts and buds.
Also few kinds of two year old apple
SOUTHERN NURSERY CO.
Winchester, Tenn.

Notable Gathering of Pacific Coast Nurserymen

HENRY W. KRUCKEBERG, Los Angeles, Cal.

AMONG the younger organizations having to do with the nursery industry there is possibly no state association that has developed more rapidly, nor one that is possessed of stronger vitality and a wider influence than the California Association of Nurserymen. Though only in its third year it already enjoys a membership of about one hundred, representing an investment that easily runs into the millions. Its annual reports are recognized wherever horticulture has a standing, and its endeavors to promote, protect and develop the nursery interests of California have become a pronounced factor in the trade.

The third annual convention of this Association was held in the city of Oakland, Cal., during November. The attendance was good, and barring a few rainy spells, was a pronounced success. The following from the secretary-treasurer's report is not without significance: "At the close of our second annual meeting in Los Angeles (allowing that the impromptu meeting at San Jose was the first) our membership numbered a total of 67, surely a splendid showing for a body covering so wide a territory as the State of California. During the year up to October, this was increased by the additional number of four new members, swelling the total to 71." To this number must be added the new membership that was represented in the Oakland meeting.

Among the more salient subjects discussed and endorsed by this convention, and which have an application beyond state lines, may be mentioned a resolution strongly endorsing federal quarantine laws for the control and eradication of insect pests and plant disease; a strong plea for state regulation of inspection and regulation in California, in place of the present miscellaneous—and often diverse—county ordinances; to amend the Association's organic law so as to render membership in the Pacific Coast Association a matter of individual choice and not mandatory, as it has been heretofore; and that co-operation among

nurserymen and allied interests be encouraged.

Fresno, the metropolis of the San Joaquin valley and known as the "Raisin City," was selected as the next place of meeting. The dates are October 23, 24 and 25, 1913.

Some ten days after adjournment President F. H. Wilson appointed the following standing committees to serve for the coming year:

Legislation—George C. Roeding, chairman; Frank T. Swett, Louis F. Scribner.

Insects and Disease—J. W. Jeffrey, chairman; John S. Armstrong, G. E. Merrill.

Transportation—W. V. Eberly, chairman; Edwin Gower, W. R. Wood.

Nomenclature—Ernest Brauntcn, chairman; D. MacRorie, W. B. Clarke.

Deciduous Fruits—John Vallance, chairman; Charles E. Jackson, W. C. Guilford.

Citrus-Tropical Fruits—R. M. Teague, chairman; Grant Richardson, D. W. Cooledge.

Gardens—Arthur Cann, chairman; Edward H. Rust, J. B. Pilkington.

Plants and Flowers—Donald MacLaren, chairman; Fred H. Howard, Leonard Coates.

Native Vegetation—Theodore Payne, chairman; John Gill, Charles Winsel.

Forestry—John J. Reeves, chairman; Thomas Jacobs, L. H. Elmer.

Exhibitions—H. Plath, chairman; Charles A. Chambers, W. S. Mann.

Program—T. E. Mabee, chairman; Frank Honeywell, H. W. Kruckeberg.

Inspection and Regulation—George C. Roeding, chairman; Fred H. Howard, W. V. Eberly.

Fighting Frost King In California

Special arrangements have been made for protection against frost in the Pomona valley, California. J. E. Adamson, secretary of the Pomona Orchard Protection Association, says 3000 acres are represented in the membership of that organization, and a large sum of money will be expended in guarding against any loss from the blight.

An elaborate system has been installed by the association. Headquarters are maintained in a building at Bertie and Park streets. Here records will be kept and thermometer observations taken hourly

Motorcycle riders will traverse 1000 acres each, reading thermometers and making eight hourly reports to the man at headquarters during the night.

If there is any decided drop in the temperature, ranchers will be given notice to start the fires in their smudge pots, of which 150,000 have been bought by the association.

Warning signals are given the ranchers over their telephones by means of a system of bells. Five bells will mean a quick frost, for example, and on hearing this warning each grove owner will get to his smudge pots as quickly as possible and start the fires that will raise the temperature ten to fifteen degrees in a remarkably short time.

Often the temperature varies greatly in orange groves near each other. Warning will be given only to those whose oranges are endangered.

Finer Satsuma oranges than grow in Japan, the original home of the Satsuma, can be and are raised in Mobile county, according to a letter written to A. H. Davis, Irvington, Ala., by F. M. Wall, surgeon in the United States army, who is now in Japan.

Approximately 1,000 raisin growers met in Fresno recently for the purpose of electing 25 trustees to hold for seven years \$380,000 worth of stock in the \$1,000,000 raisin company just organized. The meeting was one of the largest in the history of the raisin industry, and was the largest since the old raisin association days.

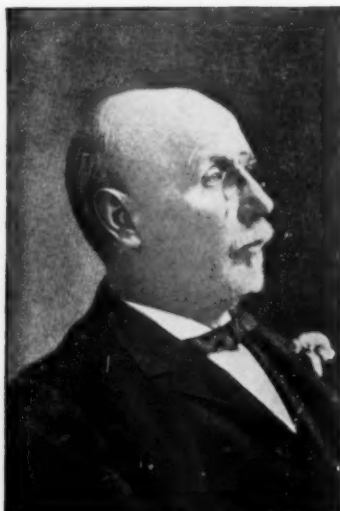
Census figures show that the flower, plant and nursery industry of the State of Washington occupies 1682 acres and has an output valued at \$1,045,000.

That prune dryers can be used in drying apples on the same principle and save the fruit growers of Idaho and Washington hundreds of thousands of dollars annually is the belief of Prof. W. S. Thornber, formerly with the State Agricultural College at Pullman, Wash., and now with a private corporation.

Men of the Hour—"American Fruits" Series



FRANK H. WILSON, Fresno, Cal.
Prest. California Nur. Assn.



J. VAN LINDLEY, Pomona, N. C.
Developing 600 Acre Nursery near
Southern Pines, N. C.



H. W. KRUCKEBERG, Los Angeles
Secy. California Nur. Assn.

Traffic Man's Advice To Nurserymen

In his address to the Western Association of Nurserymen at the Kansas City meeting last month Charles Sizemore, chairman of the transportation committee of the American Association said:

"Now, there is another condition existing which the nurserymen should make a special effort to overcome, and that is the weighing of their shipments correctly, marking same plainly, and see that marks on all boxes or packages agree with those on B-L. Your Committee finds about 40 per cent. of the B-L covering nursery stock have no weight shown whatever, and it is almost impossible at times to tell when shipments arrive to which B-L or invoice it belongs. Further, lot of boxes are moving under initials or simply numbers, and others, while marked in full, it is simply done by writing on a piece of pasteboard or paper and tacked on box, where it is easily torn off. Whenever possible, it should be written on the package with a black pencil or marking brush, in addition to the tag on the end, thus taking double precaution.

"Your invoices also should show number of boxes and weight. The above suggestions are now required by all carriers and have been for sometime, but they as usual have been more or less lenient with the shippers. Trust the foregoing may have touched upon something which may be of interest to you."

Four States Fruit Exchange

To aid in the organization of individual growers and local growers' organizations for a more business-like distribution and marketing of their fruits and truck, and in the buying of their supplies; to aid legislative co-operation; to aid in the adjustment of complaints; to aid educational work for standardization of packs and packages; and to aid educational work among growers for better cultural methods and for the control of insect enemies and diseases of fruit and vegetables. To establish a credit-reporting service. To establish a crop-reporting service. To co-operate with transportation and refrigeration lines in all necessary matters relating to loading, packs and packages, cars, tariffs, and service. These are the purposes of the Four-States Fruit and Truck Exchange which has entered the field to solve the marketing problems of Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Texas.

This organization is headed by W. A. Nabors, of Winnsboro, Texas.

A Soliloquy

(With Apologies to Hamlet)

To cut or not to cut. That is the question: Whether it is not better in the end

To let the chap who knows not the worth Have the business at cut-throat prices, or To take up arms against his competition, And by opposing cut for cut, end it.

To cut—and by cutting put the other cutter Out of business—'tis a consummation Devoutly to be wished. To cut—to slash, Perchance myself to get it in the neck— Aye—there's the rub; for when one starts to meet

The other fellow's prices, 'tis like as not He's up against it good and hard.

To cut and to slash is not to end the confusion

And the many evils the trade is pestered with:

Nay, nay, Pauline; 'tis but the forerunner Of debt and mortgage such a course portends.

'Tis well to get the prices the goods are worth,

And not to be bluffed into selling them for what

So-and-so will sell his goods for.

Price-cutting doth appear unseemly,

And fit only for the man who knows not

What his goods are worth, and who, ere long,

By stress of making vain comparison

'Twixt bank account and liabilities,

Will make his exit from the business.

M. J. Graham, Adel, is again president and Wesley Greene, Davenport, secretary of the Iowa Horticultural Society.

The grape crop in the Chautauqua belt last year amounted to about 6,100 carloads, about 70 per cent. of the 1911 crop.

Lawrence J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y., is chairman of a committee of fruit growers which asks the Oswego county supervisors to appropriate \$1,000 for county crop development.

As usual, George E. Dickinson, Broadway, New York city, American representative of Edward T. Dickinson, Chatenay, France, grower of fruit and ornamental nursery stock, has sent out one of the handsomest art calendars of the season. The title this year is "A Grecian Idyll," after the painting by Henry Ryland, R. I. It is from the house of Rafael Tuck & Sons Ltd., London, Eng-

land, publishers to Their Majesties, the King and Queen and Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

Front Door of the Great West

The Colorado branch of the Western Fruit Jobbers' Association will go to the national convention at New Orleans, January 15, in a special train over the Rock Island road.

General Agent George W. Martin of the Rock Island will accompany the train, which will carry 50-foot banners bearing the new emblem of the Colorado Publicity league, "Denver is the Front Door of the Great West."

"We will try to impress on the Southern people that Colorado is the foremost fruit growing state of the West," declared Mr. Martin. "We are already promised a day's entertainment in Houston, where we will meet the special train of the California delegation, and in Oklahoma City."

A special performance will be given at the French opera house in New Orleans for the Western delegates.

C. E. Mincer of Hamburg, carried off the honors at the Iowa State Horticultural Society apple show. He won plate display, sweepstakes and box display firsts for the southern district. Charles Garrett of Mitchellville, won the sweepstakes, box display and second plate display prizes in the central division. Twenty-three exhibitors attended the show. Seven of these had box exhibits. There were approximately 1,800 plates on display.

We have reason to know that the Delicious apple, one of the specialties of Stark Brothers Nurseries and Orchards company, Louisiana, Mo., is holding its own magnificently, because we received last month a box of these apples, proving their quality as well as their most attractive appearance. The Delicious has made a name for itself and its promoters in a remarkably short time.

MAHALEB CHERRY SEEDLINGS

Five to Nine and Three to Five Millimeters Supply Large

QUINCE AND MANETTI STOCK—All grades APPLE SEEDLINGS—Domestic and Foreign

APPLE GRAFTS

Also a General Line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, etc. Submit complete list of wants for prices

SHENANDOAH NURSERIES,

D. S. Lake, Prop. Shenandoah, Iowa

WE ARE IT

For choice seedlings and small shrubs for forestry planting or lining out to grow on. Fine stocks of Oaks, Nuts, Maples, Ash, Cornus, Deutzias, Dorothy Perkins Rose, Poplars, Willows, etc., etc. Send for bargain list now

ATLANTIC NURSERY CO., Inc.

BERLIN, MARYLAND

WE OFFER THE TRADE in stock that is strictly first class, for winter shipment:

APPLE: 1 in. up, 3-4—1 in., 5-8—3-4 in., and smaller grades. Long on commercial sorts.

CHERRY: 1 in. up, 3-4—1 in., and all smaller grades. Specially attractive proposition on Cherry in car lots.

PEACH: 1 year and June buds.

PEAR: Long on Kieffer and Garber, all grades.

FIGS, JAPAN PERSIMMON, MULBERRY, GRAPE, EVERGREENS, SHADE TREES, CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Your want list will be appreciated.

WAXAHACHIE NURSERY COMPANY,

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Events in Nursery and Orchard Rows

Special Reports to "American Fruits"

Kentucky Nursery Inspection—Governor McCreary of Kentucky, received a letter from the Federal Horticultural Board in which there was a threat to put the nursery stock of Kentucky under a quarantine unless a systematic inspection of the nurseries for the gypsy and brown-tail moth were made. Commissioner of Agriculture Newman called upon State Entomologist Garman and inspection of nursery stock as it is done in Ohio, Illinois and New York was ordered.

Missouri Nuts—Bates County, Mo., last fall shipped 277,500 pounds of pecans, a record figure. At twelve cents a pound the crop brought \$33,000. A stock of 150,000 pounds is held in reserve.

Should Destroy 25,000 Trees—At the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association meeting late in November, W. E. Biggar, of Winona, said: "I have figures from seven townships and there are 15,200 diseased trees reported. When all the reports are in there will be about 25,000 trees on the list. This will be about half of last year's number. I cannot urge too strongly the destruction of all diseased trees."

Verdict for \$4,300—A jury in the circuit court at Van Buren, Ark., recently returned a verdict for \$4,300 in favor of George Tipton of Nichols, Mo., from M. F. H. Smeltzer et al. He sued for \$8,000. The suit grew out of the sale of 75,000 strawberry plants which the defendant sold Tipton.

California Fruit Growers—California fruit growers at a three-days' annual session in Fresno, discussed citrus culture and the viticultural industry in detail. G. K. Powell, H. B. Stabler, Frederick Maskew, E. D. Richmond, Prof. A. J. Cooke, H. S. Fawcett, W. R. Nutting and others participated.

Many New Peach Orchards—According to J. P. Harter, government demonstrator in agriculture, the remarkable peach crop of the past season convinced Tulsa county, Okla., farmers of the wonderful possibilities of fruit growing, and as a result hundreds of new peach orchards are being planted in the county. Some farmers are putting in 40 acres of this fruit. Two thousand acres of peach trees in Tulsa county will bear for the first time next year.

National Apple Show—Trustees of this organization have adopted this resolution regarding this year's show: "Resolved, That we reaffirm the intention to hold the Sixth National Apple show and that we provisionally recommend the appropriation of \$20,000 to be approximately equally divided between the apple show work and the general work of conference, organization and field work, in connection with the district organization, finances, storage and by-product utilization."

Mexico Importing Trees—A large number of fruit trees are now being imported by the Mexican Agricultural Bureau from the United States, France and Japan, and will be sold to planters at one-half the actual cost. It is hoped that this movement will give fresh impetus to fruit culture.

Freak Apple in New York—A party of apple growers from Wayne county visited Manchester, N. Y., recently to see an apple tree grown on the farm owned by James Lyman, which bears fruit with a green colored skin, while the flesh of the apple is red or of a dark pink. During the earlier stages of growth the flesh of this apple is white but when it commences to mature pink veins begin to appear until the flesh all becomes red and resembles that of a watermelon when it is ripe. It is an annual bearer, and the fruit in form is oblong, size medium, surface smooth, skin rather thin and flesh moderately tender and of a mild sub-acid, pleasant flavor.

Big Pecan Company—Application has been made at Macon, Ga., for a charter for a \$100,000 company to grow pecans principally, but also with the privilege of growing other nuts and fruits. The privilege of increasing the capital to \$500,000 is asked. The incorporators are F. F. Mansfield, J. S. Seeley and B. H. Edwards, and the land to be utilized as orchards is located in Houston county.

Vermont Apples—At the annual meeting of the Vermont Horticultural Society, at Middlebury, G. W. Perry said: "If any one of the apple growers in Vermont who raise good fruit should pack his apples in boxes next year, they very likely would not bring him as much as in barrels. In the first place he is getting more for them now in barrels without sorting as to size and without very careful sorting as to quality than the Oregon grower is getting for his in boxes; he is getting more for them, as I say in barrels than the western growers are getting out of their product put up in boxes. So there is no reason why we should change our package, as far as that is concerned, but there is a market in the east for fancy apples and we want to find that market and we are going to do it in box apples."

Nurseryman at the Head—The Central Illinois Horticultural Society has elected George Foster, nurseryman, Normal, Ill., as president. Among the papers discussed was one entitled "Horticulture a Learned Profession."

Largest Pecan Grove—A pecan grove of 1,000 acres is to be planted on irrigated lands of the Medina Valley Irrigation Company in Texas, by an eastern syndicate composed of New York and London capitalists. The grove will be the largest in the United States, containing 121,000 trees. This information was given by L. E. Bennett, field manager of the Medina Company, who returned to San Antonio recently after three months spent in New York and the east, in which time details of the deal were worked out.

Half Ton of Grapes on a Vine—A. L. Van Valkenburg, a farmer living five miles northeast of Lodi, Cal., has an eight-year-old grapevine that probably is the largest vine in the county. The vine is 85 feet in length, and, although not nearly as old as other vineyards, this one vine produced nearly one-half ton of grapes last year, which is a fair average for a quarter acre of vines of similar age.

Pecan Demand Exceeds Supply—The pecan nut crop of the South has become so important during the last few years, owing to the increased demand for the toothsome kernels, that men who are engaged in the different phases of the marketing and utilization of the product find it necessary to keep in close touch with conditions relating to the crop. According to advices received in Austin from different parts of the South where pecans are extensively grown, last year's crop will be considerably below the average yield. While there are some localities in Texas, Georgia, Louisiana and Oklahoma which will give an abundant yield of the nuts, the crop for the most part in these states will fall far below the average production.

Plow Deep for Almonds—Old-timers in the vicinity of the Harry Moore ranch, Wilcox, Cal., are interested in the deep soil plowing for A. S. Lindstrom and W. H. Travis on the Moore farm. They are turning the soil to a depth of eighteen inches, deeper by far than it was ever plowed before. Sixty acres are being turned in this way in preparation for setting out almond trees.

For Orchards Benefit—The United States Weather Bureau is doing in North Carolina a line of work that has passed beyond the experimental stage. Recognizing the immense importance of the development of the fruitgrowing interests in the upper Piedmont and high mountain regions, particularly apples, with which fruit North Carolina has won the biggest prizes at the national fruit shows, special orchard stations have been established and ten of these have been in operation since March 1, and six more are being equipped. Virginia, Kentucky and Massachusetts, which have been examining the new line of work in North Carolina, are calling on Chief Moore for the establishment of such special orchard stations in those states, Massachusetts desiring this line of work done particularly in the Berkshire Hills.

Indiana Apple Show—Concerning the Indiana apple show recently held, the Indianapolis News says: "Let us hope that this most encouraging apple exhibit is the beginning of that awakening all along the line which the state commission has recommended, and that we shall in all that nature gives us from the soil be equal to our opportunities. There is not the slightest exaggeration in saying that Indiana could double her crops of all kinds, and more than this in the case of apples. And we lack neither knowledge nor encouragement to do this."

Western New York Fruit—During September, 1911, 324 cars of peaches were shipped from the Rochester division, practically all from the Falls branch, while in September, 1912, the shipments amounted to 1,057 cars, an increase of 733 cars or more than 326 per cent. There are thousands of acres under peaches along the Falls road that are not in bearing and will not be for from one to five years. As these bear, the crop will be increased and so will the shipments. During October, 1911, there were 1,749 carloads of apples shipped on the Rochester division, and in the corresponding month this year 2,354 cars were shipped, an increase of 605 cars or 34.6 per cent., due more largely to the large crop than to increased orchard acreage.

Maryland a Fruit State—And now a national government bulletin backs up that for which the Baltimore American has been so long contending, namely, that in Maryland is to be found the finest farming opportunity on the North American Continent. The bulletin tells how the soil and climate of Maryland are adapted to the production of the very best quality of temperate zone fruits. Special mention is made of the Green Ridge Valley in Western Maryland as an apple region, and it is told how, by proper cultivation, 4,000 quarts of strawberries may be grown to the acre, either in the Eastern or Western section of the state.

Simple Frost Prevention—A discovery, which, it is said will prove of untold value especially to Northern Minnesota, was announced before the Minnesota State Horticultural society at its session by Colonel Freeman Thorp, the painter and agriculturist. Mr. Thorp has found a way of retarding the budding of trees in the spring, allowing them to bud after the final cold snap is over and preventing their destruction by frost. The new Thorp method has been worked out on the sandy land of Northern Minnesota. It calls for an excavation around the tree to be filled with manure in winter after the ground is saturated with water. This provides an ice blanket. On top of this is placed a good mulch. This mulch prevents the ice blanket about the roots of the trees from thawing out for fully a week after the rest of the soil has thawed through in the spring. Thus the roots of the trees are imbedded in a frozen mass, which prevents their budding until the definite arrival of spring and until danger of a late freeze has passed.

California Growers and Nurserymen Meet

HENRY W. KRUCKEBERG, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE FORTY-SECOND annual convention of the California Fruit Growers was notable from the fact that nurserymen were closely identified with its discussions and deliberations. It was held this year in Fresno, the metropolis of the San Joaquin Valley, and the dates were December 11 to 13, inclusive. As is usual, the principal part of the discussions and transactions had to do with cultural and marketing conditions in the fruit business, and the convention did much of vital interest to the nursery trade, the delegates seeming to appreciate that the growing of economic and ornamental nursery stock is quite as important a feature of California horticulture and pomology as the production of orchard crops. Among the various resolutions submitted and voted on favorably, we select the following as being of much more than merely local significance to the trade:

Be It Resolved, By the California Fruit Growers in Convention assembled in Fresno, California, December 11-13, 1912, that we concur in the recommendations of the State Horticultural Commissioner, that the sweeping quarantine against the extreme southern States and Texas, making it prohibitive that all plants, scions, cuttings, grafts, general nursery stock coming from North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas to enter California be modified to include only such plants, scions, cuttings, grafts and general nursery stock known as host plants of the white fly; that in cases of such plants being transplanted, the same shall first be defoliated and submitted to disinfection by fumigation, spraying, or any other process of cleaning as shall be fully and explicitly prescribed by the California State Horticultural Commission. Said rules and regulations so laid down to always be in harmony with the provisions of the Federal

Quarantine Law and the rulings of the Federal Board at Washington.

Another one of more individual interest to the California nursery and plant interests reads as follows:

In Re New Legislation

Be It Resolved, That owing to the multiplicity of County ordinances, each more or less at variance with the other, thus cumbering and restraining the economic and expeditious handling of commercial transactions, this convention places itself on record as in favor of a more uniform system of inspection and laws providing the same, to the ultimate end that eventually we shall have a uniform system covering the entire State; that the various State and County horticultural authorities use every effort to bring this about as speedily as possible, thereby not only expediting the inspection of plants and fruits, but also in conserving, promoting and developing our horticulture and pomology along same lines and with safety to all the interests concerned; that as a means to this end, this convention advises that no new County ordinances be enacted unless first submitted and passed on by a committee of seven, consisting of the State Horticultural Commissioner, two members of the State Association of County Horticultural Commissioners and two representative California fruit growers, and two members of the California Association of Nurserymen. It is suggested that this committee be selected to give representation to the leading horticultural section of the State.

Another resolution that has an economic bearing on the nursery business reads as follows:

Duplicate Manifest in Shipping Nursery Stock

Be It Resolved, That we endorse the recommendation of the State Horticultural Commissioner that whenever a shipment of

nursery stock of whatever description is made from one county to another within the State of California, the person, firm, corporation or agent making such shipment shall immediately send by mail a manifest of such shipment to the Horticultural Commissioner for the district to which said shipment is consigned. Said notice shall give the name and address of the consignee and a full list of the stock contained in the consignment. If there is no Horticultural Commissioner for the district or County to which the stock is consigned, said notice shall be mailed to the State Horticultural Commissioner.

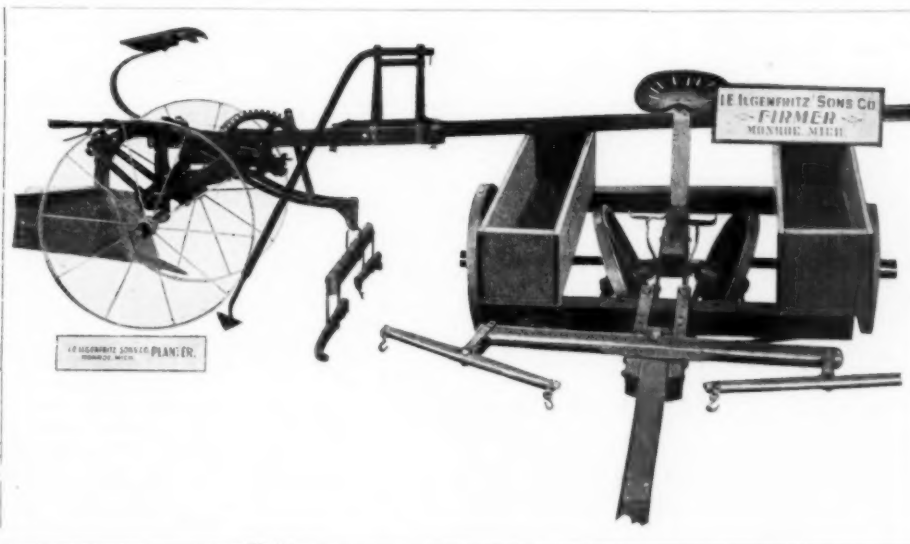
The California Association of Horticultural Commissioners was in session at the same time, and it must be conceded that these resolutions breathe mutual respect and mutual consideration for all the interests affected by inspection and quarantine regulations.

Would Quarantine California Nursery Stock

If the plans proposed by State Horticultural Inspector John U. McPherson of Idaho, are approved by the governor and the state board, a sweeping quarantine will be placed by Idaho against practically all green fruits grown in and shipped out of California as well as all nursery stock, with the exception of oranges and lemons. The peculiar pests so dangerous to fruit and nursery stock the California products are claimed to be affected with, are grounds, it is asserted, for the state horticultural inspector taking the strict action he proposes to place on the quarantine.

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Better
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Write for descriptive circular, with testimonials from Leading Nurserymen of eighteen States of the Union. If they can't get along without them, can you?

TAKE THIS MATTER UP AT ONCE. HAVE MACHINES FOR SPRING PLANTING.

I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co. The Monroe Nursery, Monroe, Mich.

(See our other ad. in this magazine)

Northern Nut Growers' Association

THE THIRD annual convention of the Northern Nut Growers Association was held at Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 18-19. Forty growers attended the opening session, President Robert T. Morris, New York, presiding. The society has members in thirteen states and the District of Columbia.

The initial address was given by President Morris on "Practical Aspects of Hybridizing Nut Trees." He said the pollen is a living, breathing organism and should be preserved in dry paper boxes placed over the blossoms. The pollen grains need to be kept cool to keep them from being destroyed by fungi germs. Both male and female pollen should be protected for the wind will carry it far and cross fertilize different varieties. Some years a tree will have all male flowers and other years female flowers. This happens often after a drought. A wire cloth is not a good protection against mice and squirrels, for the lit-

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Mersereau,	Ohmer,	Snyder
Stone's Hardy,	Taylor	

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WILD BROS. NURSERY CO.

Sarcoxie, Mo.

tle animals bite through the wire meshes. A more effective plan is to take strips of tin on the trees. It has been possible to cross species of hazel very readily. With hickories too rather free hybridization is possible. Walnuts cross with hickories. The bitternut and butternut cross extensively. Oaks and chestnuts may yet be hybridized. Hybrid differ slightly from the regular nuts. Sometimes these crosses result in distortions and deformities. This frequently results with pecans. Kernels are often not fully developed. The forest hickories are already highly crossed by nature.

Following the address was one by T. P. Littlepage of Washington, on "Fraudulent and Uninformed Nut Promoters." He said that any phase of agriculture will appeal to the great mass of people. For this reason is it easy for both fraudulent and uninformed promoters to get money from people. Orchard promotion companies bleed their victims and it is safe to say that investment with them in every case is foolish and unprofitable. Pecan orchards can be made profitable with the proper conditions of soil and attention. But only by personal cultivation and oversight can it be made practical. Persons wanting information should consult the department of agriculture, which department should be made to consider the proposition of subduing or removing these promoters. Proxy farming never proves successful. The eye of the master is always necessary. Promoters are not concerned in the welfare of their clients or victims.

"Beginning With Nuts," was the subject of an address by Secretary W. C. Deming, of New York city. He said that the grower of nut trees should use the best part of land that he can spare. It must be the most fertile, not too wet nor too dry, nor too hilly to cultivate. A nut orchard must have the same preparation as an apple orchard. The land should be plowed deeply and harrowed well in summer and a cover crop sowed. Plenty of stable manure or other fertilizer should be used. The land is to be divided into thirty foot squares. Late in the fall the nuts are planted, three or four in each hole, about two or three inches deep and six inches apart. Different kinds of nuts should be planted in different blocks. The speaker told at length of different kinds of nuts to grow and how they may be grafted or budded.

The association elected these officers: President, T. P. Littlepage, Washington, D. C.; vice-president, C. A. Reed, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; secretary, Dr. W. C. Deming. Mr. Littlepage is a lawyer and is enthusiastic over pecan culture in India where he has a nut grove. Secretary Deming is growing nut-bearing trees in Connecticut. Prof. E. R. Lake of Washington, secretary of the American Pomological society, presented an illustrated address on Persian walnuts.

Illinois Horticultural Society last month elected: President, J. Jack Tanner, Springfield; vice-president, F. R. Baxter, Nauvoo, and L. R. Bryant, Princeton; secretary, H. M. Augustine, Normal; treasurer, J. W. Stanton, Richview.

PEACH TREES

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J. W. Hill, Des Moines, has been made chairman of the legislative committee of the Iowa Horticultural Society. Other members are: Eugene Secor of Forest City, Prof. Lorens Green of Ames, Prof. S. A. Beach of Ames, M. J. Wragg of Des Moines, Wesley Greene of Des Moines and G. H. Van Houten of Lennox. C. L. Watrous, of Des Moines, was named member of the committee in charge of experiment stations. J. W. Murphy of Glenwood, presented to the society two silver cups which he won at the American apple exposition in Denver last year.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

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The Round Table—In Common Council

Portland Convention June 18 20

Editor American Fruits:

At the last annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, the city of Portland, Oregon, was selected as the place in which to hold the annual convention of 1913, but the dates for the convention were left in the hands of the executive committee for the purpose of consulting with the trade organization on the coast that dates might be selected best adapted for the holding of the convention. The executive committee have just decided upon June 18th, 19th and 20th for the convention and I will be very glad if you will make suitable announcements of these dates in your paper.

THOMAS B. MEEHAN, President.
Dresher, Pa., December 2, 1912.

Grape Growing in Minnesota

Editor American Fruits:

Reading the item "Canadian Grapes," in your December number reminds me that it may be of interest to some of your readers to know that the standard grapes such as Concord, Worden, Moore's Early and others can be grown in Minnesota; but a fair crop can only be expected if they are well protected during winter. Since several years, however, we have a quartette of grapes, all of the same parentage, being a cross of our native white grape (V. vulpina) and the Concord, that are perfectly hardy in our severe winters, where the thermometer often drops to 20 and 30 degrees below zero. The wild white grape used as a foundation was very sweet, a late bloomer and matured its fruit very early, which is also true of the cross above mentioned.

The vines drop their foliage early and ripen up the wood perfectly, are strong growers, annual bearers of a good sized bunch, and berries nearly as large as those of the Concord. They produce a red wine of superior quality. I am quite certain that these grapes can be successfully grown much farther north than Southern Minnesota.

WILLIAM PFAENDER, JR.
New Ulm, Minn.

Nebraska Trade Good

Editor American Fruits:

The nursery business has been better with us than last year. In fact, we cannot complain at all of this year's work so far. The fruit crop was very good in this part of the country. However, there were not many apples north of here, but from here south and especially in southeastern Nebraska, there was a splendid crop and where the orchards were cared for the quality was first class. Hundreds of carloads were shipped from nearly every little town in the southeast counties. The Winesap was the leader this year. Hundreds of cars of Winesap were shipped and the quality was immense.

GEORGE A. MARSHALL.
Arlington, Neb.

The Department of Agriculture has issued instructions to consuls abroad that they shall make no charge for nursery stock certificates.

A Former Association President

Editor American Fruits:

While not in the general nursery business, only growing a few citrus trees for own planting and development and few thousand surplus for local trade and intending in year or two to drop this, devoting my time to care of citrus groves and alfalfa propositions in which am interested, yet I have not forgotten my many good old friends in the business, and every item of news of their doings, successes, etc., is of interest. Through the columns of *American Fruits* I am able to keep in touch with them better than in any other way.

We have had the pleasure of entertaining in our house here quite a number of our good old friends and many pleasant hours have been spent with them; and we assure

we may see you next summer and with best wishes,

EMERY ALBERTSON.
Whittier, Cal.

Meetings in the Northwest

Editor American Fruits:

On January 13th and 14th the Oregon-Washington Association of Nurserymen will meet at Kennewick, Washington. Following this on the 15th, 16th and 17th the Washington State Horticultural Society will meet at North Yakima.

The annual meeting of the Oregon State Horticultural Society was held on the 20th, 21st and 22d of November. It was a very successful meeting. In connection with this the Pacific Northwest Land Product Show held the largest and best exhibit of land products ever held in the state of Oregon. This exhibit was held under the auspices of the Oregon State Horticultural Society. At the annual meeting a proposed change in the Oregon Horticultural Law was introduced.

ORENCO, ORE.

Good Business in Southwest

Editor American Fruits:

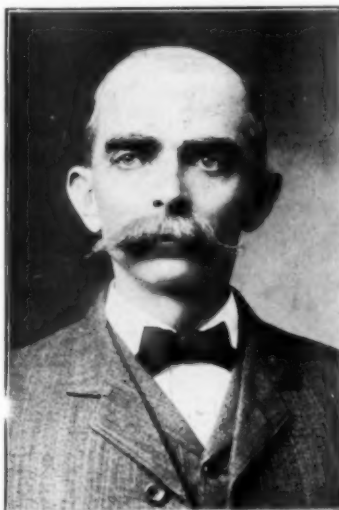
Fall nursery stock shipments continued from here until Christmas. Retail and wholesale orders were voluminous. Season the best ever. Collections so far good. The Southwest is in fine shape, with fine crops, fine prices and fine weather.

JOHN S. KERR.
Sherman, Tex.

Duty on Rosa Rugosa Seedlings

In a decision handed down on Nov. 7 by General Appraiser Waite, relating to the protest of McHutchinson & Co., of New York, against the assessment of *Rosa rugosa* at the rate of 4c per plant under the provision in paragraph 264, tariff act of 1909, the protest of the importers was sustained, and the stock held dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem. The testimony, says the Florists' Exchange, showed that the *Rosa rugosa* plants in question were produced from seed, that they were over three years old, and that they were not commercially included within the term "Rose plants." It was also shown that *Rosa rugosa* was commonly used for massing, grouping, for hedges, etc., and not commercially for bloom, its flowers lasting but a short season, the plants being cultivated for their foliage. It was shown also that Rose plants grown for bloom are never propagated from seed, as they do not come true to type, the commercial method of producing such plants being by budding, grafting or from cuttings or slips, this last mentioned method being described by the phrase "grown on their own roots."

All fruitmen of Oregon are asked by a committee of 19, named by the State Horticultural Society, to co-operate in perfecting a much improved system of laws governing this industry. The committee hopes to evolve a plan which will command the confidence of all the producers, and to go before the next session of the Legislature with a set of measures. On the committee are F. W. Power and M. McDonald, of Orenco.



EMERY ALBERTSON, Whittier, Cal.
Former President American Association of Nurserymen

you we are always glad to see them. On the other hand in almost every issue we find some very sad items in the notices of death of one or more of our good old friends and associates. In fact, it seems that in the past five years so many have fallen out that we would be almost strangers in the good old Association.

I am much interested in the Association reports and every forward movement and certainly the propositions of advance in membership fee to \$10, and having an active traffic manager or general business agent, giving his entire time to the interests of the Association, or in other words, the general interests of the nursery business is a step in the right direction. Certainly in Mr. Sizemore the Association has just the man for the place, especially fitted by years of training.

We are glad that for your next meeting you are coming to Portland (though sorry it were not made Los Angeles) and hope we may see many of our old friends enroute.

We have with us now Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hobbs and daughter, of Bridgeport, Ind., for the winter.

Our weather is warm and fine. Our garden is like a New York garden in June or July. In fact we have that with roses, carnations etc., etc., throughout the year. Would be hard to induce any member of the family to return east to live. Hoping

Western New York Growers In Session

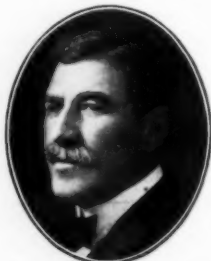
President William C. Barry, the well-known head of the nursery firm of Ellwanger and Barry, Rochester, N. Y., presided over the fifty-eighth annual meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society last month, and later was re-elected president to serve his twenty-third term. Mr. Barry discussed in his annual address the marketing of fruit. It is his contention that if orchardists will produce good fruit and grade, pack and market it properly, the increasing population and the greater appreciation of fruit will enable the consumption to equal the supply. He favored business methods in marketing as well as in raising fruits, and placed much stress on proper and legitimate advertising. The ideal situation will be reached when every family in every city shall be supplied with fruit, and when domestic fruits will be regarded as indispensable food.

"An advertising bureau to give due publicity to this products of this fruit region should have been established years ago," said he, "and this in connection with greater care in growing, selecting, packing and marketing, would have put the fruit growing business on a more satisfactory basis than it is at present. Fruit growers must realize that in a general way all business needs to be advertised, and that a certain amount of money should be set aside each year by every grower to cover this expense. If the ordinary, up-to-date business methods are employed a good demand will be created, and then the question of supplying this demand presents itself."

President Barry called attention to the necessity for thinning fruit, and made sug-

gestions as to new plantations. He thought that if the young, intelligent fruit growers were to study the problems they would become satisfied that not only their private and special interest would be promoted, but the public generally would derive profit therefrom.

A wide range of subjects was covered by the speakers. Dr. Liberty H. Bailey, director of the New York State College of



WILLIAM C. BARRY, Rochester, N. Y.
For Twenty-two Years President
Western N. Y. Hort. Society

Agriculture at Cornell, told of early agricultural legislation in New York state; Professor P. J. Parrott, entomologist at the New York Experimental Station, read a paper on "Apple Lice—Some Facts That Should be Known;" F. H. Farrand, past president of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, told of his success in renting Michigan orchards, and Dr. L. L. Van Slyke, chemist of the New York Experimental Station, talked on "Commercial Insecticides and Their Control."

Edward N. Loomis, of New York, president of the International Apple Shippers

Association said: "The fruit grower has forgotten that great economic truth, that any crop at the place it is produced is worthless. You cannot eat the apples you produce on your farm. They must be moved. Consequently when a grower has produced his wonderful crop his work is but half accomplished. From now on the attention of the grower must be turned, in a business-like way, to the marketing of his product."

The Patrick Barry gold medal for experiments with new fruits was awarded to Jos. A. Morgan, of Scottsville, for a new kind of strawberry propagated by him and marketed under the name of "Monroe." This honor has been bestowed but three times since the fund was set aside in 1889.

Prizes of \$10 and \$5 were given Allan Lockwood, of Hannibal, and H. H. Barnum, of Albion, both enrolled in the State College of Agriculture at Cornell, for excellence in judging. These cash awards are made annually to Cornell students assisting the judges in the assorting of fruits.

In the non-competitive classes praise was accorded Ellwanger & Barry for one box of Jonathans, twenty-seven plates of as many varieties of apples and fifty-five varieties of grapes; William C. Barry for a box and four baskets of Anjou pears and twenty-two plates of pears of different varieties, and Pomona Grange, of Chautauqua county, for a box of Northern Spies and plates of fifty-four varieties of apples.

First prize for the best English walnut bread on display was awarded John S. Wright, of Barnard.

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CHERRY TWO YEAR, all leading sour varieties
CHERRY ONE YEAR, general list leading sorts, sour and sweet
PEACH ONE YEAR, 30 varieties
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APPLE ONE YEAR, cut backs, very strong
SILVER MAPLE, all grades

Can furnish the above in Car Load lots or less. Also Pear,
Plum, Quince, Compass Cherry, Currants, Gooseberry,
Catalpa Speciosa and Ornamentals in good assortment.

Please submit List of Wants for Prices
Personal Inspection Invited

Franklin Davis Nursery Co.,

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WE Offer for SPRING 1913

APPLE—1 and 2 year PEAR—1 and 2 year
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trees in good assortment CALIFORNIA PRIVET—1, 2
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ORIENTAL PLANES, CAROLINA POPLARS, NORWAY MAP-
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We want small Evergreens and Shrubs for transplanting—
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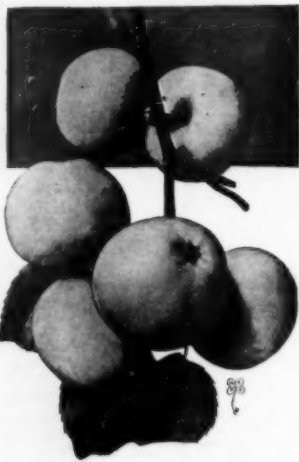
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Harrison's Trees

You may be able to sell common ordinary trees to your customer ONCE, but you won't get a "come-back-for-more" order unless the buyer is blind—and even then someone will tell him that he didn't get what he ordered. You needn't worry a minute about your present orders, or the repeats, if you fill with stock from Harrison's.

Every tree, fruit or ornamental, is grown on our own land, cared for from the seed bed to the packing shed by our own men. We know the stock from daily contact. If the tree does not measure up to our ideals it goes to the brush-heap. Isn't it better for you to send out stock that you can guarantee, rather than sell "any old stuff?"

This surplus list will help you in making up your order this spring—but you ought to get busy and tell us what you want, for our supply is limited. If you need something that is not listed, write us. State the quantity, and we will quote prices.

APPLE, two-year					
	1 in.	6-7 ft. 11-16 in.	5-9 ft. 11-16 in.	4-5 ft. 11-16 in.	3-4 in. 11-16 in.
A. G. Russett.....		75	25		
Baldwin.....	500			500	100
Benoni.....	25	10			
Ben Davis.....		500	500	600	
Carolina Red June.....	25	250	100	100	
Carthouse.....		25	25		
Chenango Strawberry.....	10	75			
Coffelt Beauty.....		50	25	25	
Cooper's Market.....		50	50	25	
Duchess.....				100	75
Early Harvest.....				20	100
Ely, Melon.....		50	10		
Ely, Strawberry.....	25	150	100	50	
Fallowater.....	50	200	200	100	50
Fanny.....		25	10		
Flora Belle.....	10	20			
Golden Sweet.....	25	100	50	50	25
Gravenstein.....		250	400	300	150
Hubbardston's.....	50	150	100	200	100
Ingram.....	10	50			
Jefferies.....		15	10		
King.....			75	100	50
Kinnard's Choice.....		100	40		
Late Raspberry.....			25		
Lawver.....	50	90		20	
Longfield.....		20			
Mann.....	25	200	150	100	75
Missouri Pippin.....	50	260	250	200	100
Myrick.....	25	25			
Nero.....	25	400	200	200	
N. W. Greening.....		500	400	100	
Payne's Late Keeper.....		30	25		
Paradise Winter Sweet.....	50	200	200	100	
Pewaukee.....	25	10			
Rambo.....	75	250	150	75	
Red Astrachan.....	20	150	20	300	
R. I. Greening.....	5	40	90	25	
Roman Stem.....		50	10		
Smith's Cider.....	50	250	100	50	
Stark.....	500	600	400	300	100
Sutton Beauty.....		10	19		
Townsend.....	10	20			
Virginia Beauty.....	10	20			
Walbridge.....		20			
Winesap.....		400	200	100	1000
Winter Banana.....		50		50	25
York Imperial.....	1000	5000	5000	2000	2000
Yellow Belleflower.....	10	100	10	50	
Yellow Transparent.....	1000	2000	2000	2000	2000
Arkansas Black.....		75	75	75	

CRAB APPLES				
Golden Bty.....	200	1000	1000	500
Hyslop.....		500	500	100
Transcendent.....	300	1000	500	100

APPLE, (budded)—one-year					
	5-6 ft. 11-16 in.	4-5 ft. 11-16 in.	3-4 ft.	2-3 ft.	2-3 ft.
A. G. Russett.....	100	200	100	90	
Alexander.....	500	500	500	100	
Baldwin.....	5000	5000	3000	1000	
Ben Davis.....	3000	2000	1000	500	
C. R. June.....	300	150	90		
Carthouse.....	150	100	90		
Coffelt Bty.....	60	60	50		
Cooper's Mkt.....	150	100	50	40	
Dominie.....	100	150	100		
Duchess.....		500	500	200	

Ely, Harvest.....	1500	1000	1000	500
Ely, Strawberry.....	100	100	100	50
Ensee.....	50	90	40	20
Fallowater.....	800	700	400	250
Fanny.....	50	50	50	50
Fourth July.....	700	700	500	
Gano.....	8000	2000	3000	1000
Golden Sweet.....	1000	1000	1000	100
Gravenstein.....	1000	1000	1000	100
Hubbardston.....	500	300	100	20
Ingram.....	100	100	100	20
Jefferies.....	40	40	40	20
Jonathan.....	3000	2000	2000	100
King.....		200	200	100
Kinnard's.....	100	100	100	100
Lankford.....	50	50	50	50
Lawver.....	70	60	60	40
Limber Twig.....	90	120	80	20
Longfield.....	100	50	50	10
Mann.....	90	50	50	
McIntosh.....	1000	1000	1000	1000
Mo. Pippin.....	200	200	100	50
Myrick.....	200	100	50	
Nero.....	1000	1000	500	500
N. W. Greening.....	2000	1500	2000	200
P. W. Sweet.....	500	800	500	100
Pewaukee.....	100	40		
Rawles' Janet.....	150	150	100	
Rambo.....	500	800	150	
R. I. Greening.....	500	500	300	100
Red Astrachan.....	3000	2000	1000	200
Rolle.....	100	150	80	50
Rome Bty.....	3000	2000	1000	500
Salome.....	100	100	50	50
Scott's Winter.....	100	100	50	
Smith's Cider.....	90	300	100	100
Smokehouse.....		200	190	50
Spitzenburg.....	400	400	400	100
Springdale.....	100	100	100	50
Stark.....	500	700	500	100
Stayman.....	2000	2000	5000	5000
Sweet Bough.....	500	200	200	100
Strawberry (Chenango).....	100	100	100	100
Talman Sweet.....	500	700	300	100
Wagner.....	100	500	500	500
Walbridge.....	300	200	200	60
Wealthy.....	100	3000	3000	1000
Winesap.....	2000	5000	3000	1000
Winter Banana.....	500	200	300	100
Wolf River.....	1000	1000	500	200
Yel. Trans.....	5000	5000	2000	1000
Yellow Belle.....	50	150	50	20
York Imperial.....	10000	10000	5000	5000

CRAB APPLES				
Golden Bty.....	300	300	200	200
Hyslop.....	40	150	150	90
Transcendent.....	1000	1000	500	500

PEACH, one-year					
	6-7 ft. 1 and up 9-16-3-4 in.	5-6 ft. 1 and up 9-16-3-4 in.	4-5 ft. 1 and up 9-16-3-4 in.	3-4 ft. 1 and up 9-16-3-4 in.	2-3 ft.
Ark. Beauty.....	200	200	100	40	
Belle of Georgia.....	2000	5000	2000		
Bilyeu.....	200	200			
Chair's Choice.....	300	500	300	500	100
Cornelia.....	200	300	200	100	90
Connett's So. Ely.....	200	300			
Edgemont Bty.....	200	400		50	100
Elberta.....	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
Engle's Mammoth.....	500	100	300	300	300

Harrison's Nurseries
J. G. HARRISON & SONS PROPRIETORS
BERLIN MARYLAND

Designed and Written by The McFarland Publicity Service, Harrisburg, Pa.